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MODERN TIMES

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Sailing Along on Moonlight Pay

City Fiddles; Firemen Burn

By Scott Ayre Paque

New Haven Firefighters moved their battle for pay parity with policemen from the bargaining table to the picket line as 350 off-duty members of local 825 International Association of Firefighters demonstrated outside City Hall on Thursday, January 7th.

The picketing follows hard on the heels of a "job action" or slowdown which was implemented on Monday. Both actions, by far the most militant in the 105 year history of the department, are a response to the city's refusal to include a "parity clause" in the firefighters' new contract. The old contract expired on December 31 and negotiations are currently at a city-declared impasse with no further talks scheduled as this paper goes to press.

A parity clause would require that policemen and firefighters be paid at the same annual rate. A New Haven patrolman currently makes 10,006 dollars per year while his counterpart in the fire service is paid $7,500.

Job Actions

Monday's job action included the curtailing of a number of administrative, maintenance, training, and inspection duties, but in no way affects the emergency response of fire apparatus. According to union officials, non-emergency tasks "will be performed only to the extent that it benefits or affects the health and safety of the public or of the men on duty."

Despite a report in the New Haven Register that it would be a "maverick slowdown," the job action was in fact fully planned and put into effect under the direction of William Hartigan, president of Local 825. This as yet uncorrected assertion by the Register worsens the already bitter feeling that the firefighters bear for the city's afternoon press.

There are reportedly some 42 issues yet to be resolved in the negotiations, but according to union Treasurer Aaron Barstein, "the other issues will fall into line when the wages are settled."

See CITY FIDDLES, page 11.

South Central Students Give Inside Story Of Prexy Fall

by Dottie Green

The dismissal of Albert Hendricks as president of South Central Community College (SCCC) has been in the air since last spring. At that time an overwhelming majority of students and faculty demanded his resignation as part of a program of reform coming from the student strike.

A school assembly last spring demanded that Hendricks resign after finding that he pressured faculty members to attend basketball games and to attend workshops during vacations by threatening to withhold salary increases and promotions. Hendricks also had conducted secret faculty evaluations.

Despite the demand for his dismissal, a group of black and white faculty members persuaded Hendricks to remain at SCCC. The majority of students and faculty agreed to give Hendricks a second chance on the condition that he learn to share his power.

Weak President

The same people who convinced Hendricks to stay last spring now claim that his dismissal is a "racist act." This group has openly stated that they want Hendricks to remain in his position because he is a weak president whom *they* can control.

Many students and faculty members at SCCC believe that Hendricks' dismissal has nothing to do with racism. They feel that Hendricks is not only incompetent, but invisible to the student body as well. South Central now serves students who work during the day or can't afford to go to another school. These students are black, white and Puerto Rican.

In a broad-based survey of these students at SCCC (See *Modern Times*, December 1) it was discovered that the name Albert Hendricks was not exactly a household word. In fact, 55% of the students polled could not place that name at all. Seventy three per cent of the students had *never* seen the president--either on campus or at any school function.

Virginia Blaisdell

Protest at SCCC last March that set in motion events that eventually led up to the replacement of President Hendricks.

Dean Suspended

This academic year the dean at SCCC, Ellis Hagstrom, was suspended by the president as a result of accusations of racism lodged against him by Hendricks' support group. Hagstrom had sided with most of the faculty and the students in demanding Hendricks' dismissal last year. He is being transferred to another position and will no longer be able to work at SCCC.

Registrar Reinstated

This academic year Hendricks also pressed charges against the registrar at South Central. The registrar is a white woman whom the president's support group has condemned as racist. The reasons they give are that she encouraged some students to enter the Liberal Arts program rather than the Business Program. The Business Program has a black chairman.

See SOUTH CENTRAL, page 4

See Story, page 13

Reverend Uses Religion to Prey Upon the Poor

from World Compassion Magazine

Women Force HEW Review

Sex Bias Charged at Yale

by Virginia Walbot

Following written complaints by some Yale women employees to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), a HEW review board will investigate sex discrimination at Yale for four days this February. The chairman of the review board is a woman.

Graduate students and women faculty members (Yale has 37 women vs. 800 men faculty employees) met on January 13 to discuss resolutions and testimony to present to the review board. Other organizations are also preparing to meet with the board during its investigation.

Yale's clerical and other female employees are participating in the drive to change discriminatory hiring and promotion practices at Yale through YNFAC, the non-faculty organization.

1968 Equal Rights Bill

In October, 1968, the Equal Rights bill was signed into law, prohibiting sex discrimination in industries which receive federal funds. Compliance review boards make periodic checks at all major businesses under federal contract. This year many universities have come under review.

HEW will investigate any educational industry with rederal funding, following a written complaint from an employee. Other federal agencies are responsible for monitoring business and industry.

Women Sucessful at Michigan

The outcome of the HEW investigation at the University of Michigan should inspire all women stuck in poor jobs because of sex discrimination. Threatened with a loss of all federal funding, Michigan has been forced to pay retroactive wages from October, 1968, to all women employees paid less than men in the same job category. The University has also agreed to eliminate sex discrimination in hiring, promotion, and work assignments. Steps will also be taken to correct the effects of past discriminatory practices.

Nine Point Program at Michigan

The nine-point program Michigan must implement includes:

1) Achieve salary equity in every job category in the university.

2) Compensate, through the payment of back wages, each female employee who has lost wages due to discriminatory treatment by the university. Payment must be retroactive to 13 October 1968 (the date President Johnson ammended Executive Order 11246 to include sex discrimination).

3) Achieve a ratio of female employment in academic positions at least equivalent to availability as determined by the number of qualified female applicants.

4) Increase ratios of female admissions to all Ph.D. graduate programs.

5) Increase the participation of women in committees involving the selection and treatment of employees.

6) Develop a written policy on nepotism which will insure correct treatment of tandem teams.

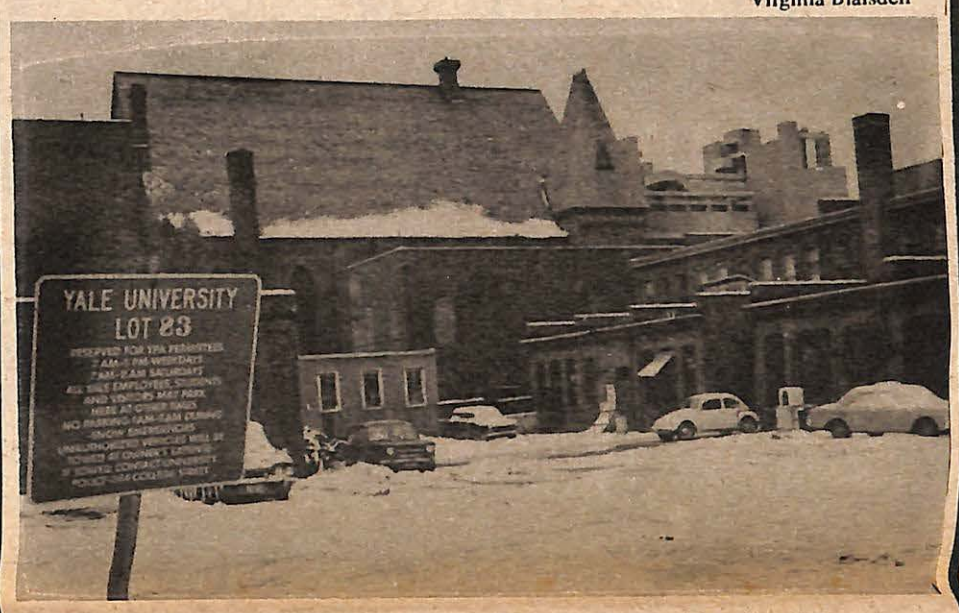
7) Analyze past effects of nepotism and retroactively compensate (to 13 October 1968) any person who has suffered discrimination.

8) Assure that female applicants for nonacademic employment receive consideration commensurate with their qualifications. The university must also ensure that the concept of male and female job classifications is eliminated through changes in recruitment procedures.

9) Assure that all present female employees occupying clerical or other nonacademic positions and who possess qualifications equal to or exceeding those of male employees occupying higher level positions be given primary consideration for promotion to higher level positions.

How Many Parking Lots Does Yale Have to Clear?

Virginia Blaisdell



A view of Yale parking lot No. 83 on High Street between Chapel and Crown. In the background are the backs of vacant stores on Chapel Street. This is part of the site of Yale's Mellon Art Gallery. The Mellon Center takes another square block of prime real estate off the city's tax rolls and into Yale's domain.

This is likely to be another example of the conversion of a thriving city street into a peopleless desert. The city builds more houses for cars than for people. How many more parking lots will Yale get?

Birth Control: Male or Female Responsibility?

by Marilyn Snyder and Chris Pattee

Birth control or making sure that intercourse will not result in babies— is the woman's responsibility! At least that's how it always has been. Let's begin to argue with that assumption, and also take a closer look at the birth control methods we have to choose from.

The Pill

The pill 18.5 million women use the pill. This is considered the easiest method, and it is almost 100% certain that you won't end up pregnant. The recent pill hearings in Washington, which pointed out some of the problems with the pill, have made us question the motives of the people who produce and market it.

We urge caution. Of the two kinds of pills, "sequential" and "combination, sequential pills have been found to have a high dose of estrogen. Only .05 mg. of estrogen is needed to ensure prevention of pregnancy; also the less estrogen the lower the risks of side effects. In 1969 The British Pharmaceutical companies withdrew from the market pills with a higher dose of estrogen than .05 mg. In this country, though lower dose brands exist, the high dose brands still remain on the market.

Without years of constant checks it is impossible to declare any effective drugs completely safe. There is evidence, however that some large drug companies such as. G.D.Searle & Co. (the major producer of estrogen) find the outlook for future oral contraceptives too expensive to be encouraging. They said in their 1969 annual report

"Because no company has endless resources, research projects must compete with one another for priority. Although oral contraceptives have been on our priority list for years, it is likely that this emphasis will shift in the future to more promising endeavors."

There is always the danger of possible side effects. We should demand to know what those are. We should not accept pills given without an examination and a medical history taken. For the small percentage of people with a history of blood clotting, the pill increases the woman's risk of having a blood clot. Less serious problems of possible nausea, depression, weight gain should be explained in detail to each woman. Any doctor who says that we don't need to know all, would be answered with demands for just that.

Other Methods of Birth Control

Condoms or 'rubbers' used with spermicidal jelly or foam are 85-95% effective. Frequently men, and women, complain about the condom's interference during intercourse. So far, however, it is the one way men can take an active responsibility for birth control.

The IUD or intrauterine device also has problems. Between 10 and 12% of all women who have this odd-shaped IUD inserted into their uterus, expel it in the first three months. Cramps and spotting are all possible side effects.

Women who have not had children should be especially cautioned about the IUD. Expulsion rate is high and there is an increased danger of a perforated uterus (the IUD working its way through the uterine wall). Women who use the IUD have a 3 in 100 chance of pregnancy. A widely used method is a diaphram plus a jelly or foam. A diaphram is easily

See BIRTH CONTROL, page 14

Women Challenge Abortion Law

Women v. Connecticut, the group of area women who are going into federal court to challenge Connecticut's anti-abortion law, started with about fifteen women last February.

The vast number of responses received by the group indicates that they were not alone in their concern, according to Ann Freedman , a member of Women v. Connecticut To date, about 300 women have become plaintiffs in the law suit, said Harriet Katz, another plaintiff; "We range in age from 15 to 60, and come from many walks of life."

Workers, Housewives, Students

"We are married, single, workers, housewives, students, women who have and have not had abortions, women with and without children: as varied as all women in Connecticut," Katz continued. The majority of the plaintiffs are women of child bearing age who run the risk of unwanted pregnancy.

Other plaintiffs are professional workers who are prevented by law from giving information about or performing abortions.

According to Freedman, many plaintiffs have written letters to Women v. Connecticut describing their reasons for joining the suit.

Several female doctors who have become plaintiffs say they feel limited in the exercise of their professional judgment and skills by Connecticut's law against performing abortions. One social worker wrote, "Working in a settlement house, I counsel young women in a variety of situations, many of whom have unwanted pregnancies. Now I can only be a part of a meaningless referral system which does not solve the problem of being pregnant."

Social Reasons

Some women have pointed out social reasons why they do not want to bear children at the present time. One working woman felt that since she has to work, and there are no daycare centers, having a child would be a problem. An unmarried woman said, "Being not married, my having a child would bring a social stigma, as well as severe emotional problems, to me and the child. I also refuse to be forced into marriage because of pregnancy--it would be unfair to both me and the father."

An older woman, married and the mother of three said, "I am the sole support of my family, and literally cannot afford to raise antoher child." Several plaintiffs are in Niantic state prison, where pregnant inmates who do not want to bear their children are denied abortions, and are often pressured to give up the children as a condition of release.

A woman who seeks a professional career said she did not want to have children because "a woman with children is expected to (and often forced to) stay home with them."

There are also medical reasons why women need to be able to get abortions. For some of the plaintiffs, childbirth might cause them serious injury. Others because of their age, run a serious risk of bearing children with birth defects.

Freedom of Choice

Doctors have told some plaintiffs that using the only highly effective means of contraception, the pill, is dangerous to their health. One plaintiff said, "I made the decision myself not to take the pill as I believe it is detrimental to my health."

One woman who had borne three children by the time she was 22 and who for medical reasons could not take the pill wrote "Last February I was in the hospital on the verge of a nervous breakdown. It has been a long road back and I am still trying to keep going; My husband and I have been told not to have another child as if we did I would crack up completely."

Finally, some women joined the suit simply because they believe the law violates their rights as women. "No one has the right to tell me that I must have a child. I resent not being able to choose "said one plaintiff. Another woman summed it all up when she wrote, "Today is my daughter's eighteenth birthday. By becoming a plaintiff in this case perhaps I can help to give her what I consider to be every woman's birthright: the freedom of choice."

'Register' Insults Its Workers

The **New Haven Register** management is trying to blame the results of their anti-labor policies on their own employees. On December 31, the contract of the International Typographical Union (ITU) and the Register Publishing Company expired.

On the following Sunday, January 3, the **Register** appeared without suburban news and features and carried a front page editorial attacking the union for the omissions. They claimed that the union had engaged in an "illegal work stoppage lasting several hours in the composing room," on Saturday, January 2.

The ITU has denied it conducted an illegal work stoppage. The union is presently negotiating with the **Register** and working without a contract. The contract was not in effect ,and a union meeting was held to discuss union business. The **Register** offered to arbitrate issues arising from the meeting but were turned down by the union.

The union has not yet released a list of the issues involved in the negotiations to protect their bargaining position. The last contract negotiations lasted 10 months.

The **Register** ended its editorial on January 3 by expressing "regrets (of) any inconvenience to its readers." The main inconvenience is not giving the working people of New Haven a fair shake.

Crying because of onions? Scientists have recently discovered a way to prevent one's nose from itching and eyes from filling with tears while peeling onions: Keep your mouth shut while you work. Unfortunately, this is the same policy the Nixon administration tries to force on workers who complain of low pay or poor working conditions. Remember your rights and speak up!

Workers at Bank to Vote On Union

Connecticut Savings Bank employees will vote in a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) election in February whether they want a union. If the vote is yea, they will be represented by the Office and Professional Employees International Union.

The union filed for an election with the NLRB after a six month drive. The Connecticut Savings Bank countered by calling a formal hearing on the question of which employees were in the bargaining unit. The bank claimed that computer programmers should not be in the unit because they essentially "arranged" work for others.

Briefs of the dispute are due on January 14. Whether or not the programmers are included, the election will take place after the NLRB makes a ruling.

The Connecticut Savings Bank has branches in West Haven, New Haven, (main office downtown and one on Whalley and Norton), Hamden, Orange and Whitneyville.

Chavez: Let Us Boycott Lettuce

On December 23, Cezar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) was released from jail after the California Supreme Court agreed to hear his appeal. Chavez had been jailed on December 5 for refusing to call off the lettuce boycott and strike by UFWOC.

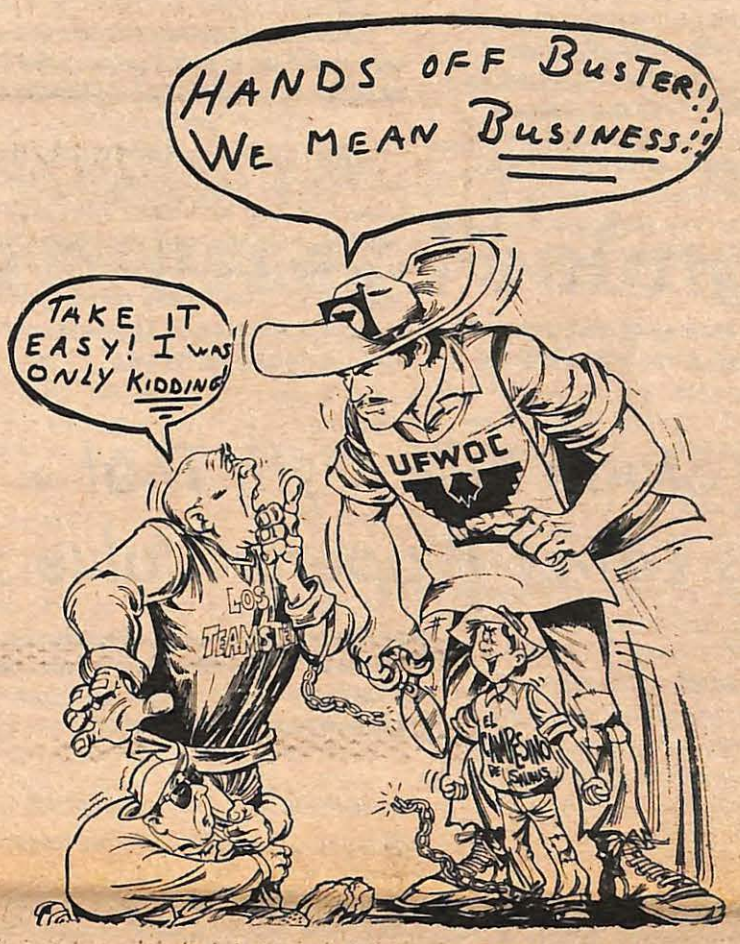
In August UFWOC had signed contracts with most of the grape growers after a five year struggle. They then began to intensify efforts in organizing other workers in the California lettuce fields.

Fearing UFWOC, the lettuce growers intimidated field workers into signing Teamster authorization cards. The growers recognized the Teamsters as the bargaining agent and proceeded to negotiate what UFWOC called a sweetheart contract.

Agreement Reached

On August 12, 1970 UFWOC reached an agreement with the Teamsters. UFWOC would organize all field workers and the Teamsters would have jurisdiction over *canneries, frozen food processing plants, warehouses, and truck drivers.*

The lettuce growers, however, rejected UFWOC and held the Teamsters to the contracts signed at the end of July. On August 24 UFWOC struck over 90 lettuce growers in the Salinas and Santa Maria areas of California.



On August 31, UFWOC signed a contract with Inter-Harvest, the largest lettuce grower in the Salinas valley and a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company.

The contract covered 1000 field workers and the Teamsters agreed to rescind contracts with Inter-Harvest which farms 25,000 acres of land in California and Arizona.

Minimum Wage

Under the contract field hands receive a minimum wage of $2.10 an hour, as opposed to the Teamsters' $1.85 agreement. UFWOC's package will increase next year and contains a ban on harmful insecticides and pesticides like DDT.

UFWOC appealed to the other growers to negotiate. They continued to ignore UFWOC and the boycott was called.

On November 17 a California county court ordered UFWOC to post a $2.75 million bond in case the boycott caused financial damage to Bud Antle, Inc. the second largest non-union lettuce grower in California. Antle spokesmen had claimed that the premium price paid for lettuce might be threatened by the boycott.

(Note: Bud Antle, Inc. sold 17,000 acres of land to the Dow Chemical Corporation who in turn leased it back to Antle. UFWOC organizers coined a new phrase, "Dow Chemical which brought you napalm, now brings you Antle lettuce.")

Chavez Jailed

On December 5, Cesar Chavez was jailed for refusing to obey the court's order to post bond or end the boycott *against lettuce. A boycott against Dow was also called because of its relationship to Antle and because it continues to sell harmful pesticides to Antle, and other* non-union growers.

Chavez responded to the jail sentence with:

"Boycott Bud Antle, Boycott Dow Chemical, Boycott the hell out of them. VIVA!"

Army to Munch Much More Lettuce Now

When Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee were fighting grape-growers for union recognition and a living wage, President Nixon had pictures taken of himself gorging on grapes, and the U.S. Army did its bit toward breaking the boycott by tripling its purchase of grapes. Now that the United Farm Workers have taken on lettuce growers, the Pentagon is once more doing its best to break the strike and boycott.

Recent figures show that since the farm workers began their strike against Bud Antle, Inc. (a major California lettuce grower affiliated with Dow Chemical) the Defense Dept. has increased Antle's share of the lettuce market from less than 10 per cent to more than 30 per cent. Better yet, the Pentagon is buying Antle lettuce at a price well above the market price and above the price it pays for lettuce from other growers. During the same period, Inter-Harvest, a lettuce company that has signed an agreement with the farm workers, has suffered a sharp drop in military sales.

But the lettuce growers are hurting, and the boycott is growing. Perhaps, sometime soon, President Nixon will show up on television eating lettuce and warning against any "inflationary" wage boosts for lettuce pickers who average $1,900 a year.

Labor Notes

COST OF MILITARISM

Since 1945, the United States has spent $1,100 billion for military purposes of which $150 billion was for the Vietnam war. $1,100 billion is greater than the value of all business and residential buildings in the United States.

According to Seymour Melman, Professor of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University and author of *Pentagon Capitalism*, "By July, 1969, while President Nixon was hailing the lunar landing as the 'greatest work since the Creation,' New York City was suffering a complete breakdown in central power supply, the telephone system and railroad transportation. Accordingly, the largest city of the richest nation on earth displayed the main aspects of an underdeveloped economy."

It's no surprise, but the unemployment totals for Connecticut rose again in December. A total of 94,000 men and women were without a job or 6.7% of the Connecticut labor force. The average monthly unemployment rate in the state during 1970 was 5.6% up from 3.9% per month in 1969. In New Haven, the year-end unemployment figures stood at 10,200 or 5.5% of the labor force. Connecticut's economy has been moving down since early 1970. This downturn was reflected in most of the indicators used to monitor economic activity. Employment declined over the year for the first time since 1958, while unemployment moved up to its highest level since January 1959.

Connecticut Labor Dept.

WAGES STILL BEHIND COST OF LIVING

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has released its figures for how much a family of four needs to live on. The figures are given for three categories: lower level or "austere" budget, intermediate or "moderate" budget, and a high level budget. The BLS budget estimates are based on a family made up of a 38-year-old husband working fulltime, a non-working wife, a son of 13 and a daughter of 8. The averages for the United States for May 1970 were:

Lower Budget $6,960
Intermediate $10,664
Higher Budget $15,551

Another BLS report showed that the average wage of production and non-supervisory workers as of November was $6295.64--more than $600 below the lower level budget for last spring and nearly $900 short of what that budget would cost today. (There was a 3% increase in the cost of living from May 1970 to Nov. 1970).

AFL-CIO News December 26, 1970

Aldermen Discuss Hendricks Case

The New Haven Board of Aldermen Committeee on Education held a public hearing on January 7 on the dismissal of Albert Hendricks as President of South Central Community College (SCCC). The hearing included a lot of political campaigning and a discussion of other issues. The speakers at the hearing all protested the dismissal of Hendricks, but opponents did not attend, saying they did not want to give the hearing credibility by attending. (See related story, p.1)

In addition to the topic of Hendrick's dismissal, the hearing included questions of city control of community colleges and who should have jurisdiction over administrative abuses at SCCC. An appropriate site for SCCC, the reasons for Hendricks' ouster, and the topic of which group in New Haven SCCC should serve got on the agenda of the meeting.

Among the many state politicians who spoke were Capra, Lieberman, Stolberg, Griswold, Ciarlone, Oliver, Morris, and Gudelski. City orators included John McGurdy, director of city planning, Ralph Goglia, chairman of the SCCC advisory committee, and Joe Downey, a CPI official.

Political Forum

The hearing was just a political forum since Community Colleges are under state, not city jurisdiction. According to state law (Public Act 530, Section 8, paragraph 2) the state Board of Trustees can fire Hendricks without a hearing.

Nevertheless, all the aldermen at the hearing and most state legislators present asked for an open hearing for Hendricks.

The SCCC faculty members and students who did speak claimed that Hendricks was fired for hiring black faculty members and for encouraging black students. They cited Hendricks' ouster as a "racist act." One faculty member went so far as to say that Dr. Hendricks was fired for "betraying his race."

South Central Students Give Story of Prexy Fall

Continued from page 1.

This registrar was backed by the majority of students at the school, both black and white. The charges against her were disproven in a state investigation. The registrar was another active supporter of the student movement last spring.

A white part-time teacher also active in last spring's student strike was dismissed by Hendricks with no reasons given.

Separate Quarters

The only visible change at SCCC this term is that the administration is no longer housed with students and faculty in the two building campus. The campus is a legally condemned armory and the Wilbur Cross High School into which students are crowded with the Wilbur Cross Adult Education Program. The administration is housed in a spacious mansion at 111 Whitney Ave. Rent and renovation at this site have cost more than $49,000 this year alone.

Meanwhile, back with the students, there is still only a tiny part of the high school library which they can use. Registration was even more chaotic than usual this fall term because the registrar was home under suspension. It will be chaotic again spring semester because Hendricks had cut many class sections. There is also no academic dean.

For the first time in the school's history, there is no open enrollment, due to what is clearly a mismanagement of funds.

We still have no audio-visual center, no periodic center, no newspaper, no child care center, no adequate parking facility and most importantly, no interim or permanent site for SCCC. Also, the lease runs out for the high school this June. Wilbur Cross cannot keep squeezing SCCC in.

Kay/Frankel

Dr. Robert E. Miller, appointed Dean of New Haven South Central Community College, is now active administration head, replacing Dr. Hendricks.

Once again, the jockeying for political power at South Central has left the students with nothing.

Huey P. Newton, Supreme Commander of the Black Panther Party will be spending the last week of January in New Haven. His visit will be highlighted by a speech at Woolsey Hall on Sunday, *January 31. A two dollar donation will be asked for attendance at the talk which begins at 7:30.*

Local Study Kills Myth That Blacks Lower Property Value

by Adam Albin

The effects of New Haven's Urban Renewal plan continue to eat out the heart of our innercity neighborhoods. In the past year overcrowded housing conditions have become especially severe.

One of the problem areas is Newhallville, where many black residents forced out of their homes because of Route 34 have finally settled. The entire neighborhood has since changed. Property values have decreased because of the overcrowding resulting from the great influx of displaced people.

New Haven study confirmed similar research throughout the country showing that property values do not go down when black people move into a neighborhood.

Newhallville, Fair Haven Compared

The study compared real estate values in Newhallville with those in part of Fair Haven. Both areas have the same kind of housing. The people in both areas are all working class. The only difference has been that while Newhallville has changed to an all black neighborhood the portion of Fair Haven studied has remained all white.

Frankel/Kay.

The value of this real estate in Newhallville is comparable to Fair Haven real estate despite racial differences.

Many white residents replaced by the highway as well as those who lived in Newhallville have left for the suburbs. One of the most frequent reasons they give for leaving is, "when black people move into my neighborhood, the value of my house will go down." This is a myth.

A study of the Newhallville area published last year in The Journal of the Sociological Imagination **at Fairfield University shows that this has not happened. The** From 1950 to 1968 the Newhallville neighborhood changed from 97% white to 74% "non-white"--almost totally black. The study goes on to show that real estate values in the two areas changed at the same rate despite the racial difference.

But many more people are moving into Newhallville than the section of Fair Haven studied. A report by the Redevelopment Agency's Office of Relocation two years ago shows that a large number of the people who moved to make way for Route 34 were relocated in Newhallville.

Senior Citizens Want Action on Housing and Health Needs

The Connecticut Council of Senior Citizens (CCSC) is developing a plan of action for the next sessions of the state and national legislatures to try and put into effect some of the resolutions unanimously passed at the 5th Annual Convention of the CCSC.

A convention was held October 21, 1970 in New Haven with over 800 delegates from throughout the state attending. The CCSC includes 91 senior centers and clubs and represents approximately 75,000 elderly in the state.

The resolutions cover a broad range from Medicare and social security cash benefits to housing for the aged, mobile homes and trailer parks and improving standards and services of nursing homes in the state. A second White House Conference on Aging was also scheduled for November 1971.

The purpose of the Council is primarily to acquire information on specific legislation affecting senior citizens on all levels of government and to involve all clubs and centers in various social action. The state Council acting as a lobby on behalf of senior citizens, is affiliated with the National Council of Senior Citizens with similar objectives on a national level.

Two of the resolutions concerning Medicare and social security cash benefits will be sent to Congress for action on a national scale. It was recommended that financial barriers such as premium payments, noncoverage of out-of-hospital drugs, and any other barrier that limits or denies adequate health protection for the elderly should be eliminated. The Council also supported and promoted the enrollment of seniors in prepayment health care plans and the inclusion of all persons receiving social security benefits under the Medicare program.

The Council also supported an across the board increase of 35% of social security benefits and an automatic cost of living adjustment.

Housing Crisis

Housing is a crisis situation for many but particularly for those with a fixed income. A large percentage of senior citizens earn less than the federal standard set in determining poverty, yet these same people are disqualified from obtaining apartments in State Housing for the Elderly because of the low maximum income limitation set by Housing Authorities. Because of this and the lack of rental units at reasonable rents which the elderly can afford, the Council resolved that a more realistic maximum income limitation be established and the building of housing for the elderly be accelerated to the utmost.

The Council also recommended that, where feasible, hotel-like accomodations be provided with a central restaurant, minimal medical services, and lounging facilities.

For those senior citizens living alone and who require some sort of medical attention but not hospitalization the Council recommended that legislation be passed to build homes for the aged with infirmary facilities and that the General Assembly set aside sufficient funds for building of these regional homes for the aged.

Defendant in Drug Bust Faces Ordeal in Court

by John Moldenhauer

Dennis Clark is back in jail again. He was taken from Circuit court December 31, back to Whalley Ave. Prison after Judge Ewing bound Clark's case over to Superior Court and raised his $10,000 bail-bond to $15,000. Clark, one of the 124 arrested in November's drug bust, was charged with four counts of alleged sales of marijuana.

The day before Clark has a probable cause hearing which each of the arrested must face. At such a hearing, the state's attorney presents the judge with the charges against the arrested and the reasons for the charge.

The judge then decides if there is sufficient evidence to justify prosecution. If he says yes, the case goes to superior court and the defendent either goes back to the Whalley Avenue jail to await trial or is released on the original bond.

But at Clark's hearing the state's attorney asked that his bond be doubled. **His attorney, John Williams, objected to the bond increase. It was the first time Williams could recall in New Haven that a defendent out on bail was given a higher bond after a probable cause hearing.** The request for bond increase made no sense. Clark's case had come up on four separate occations in circuit court and he had appeared each time.

Although he was away the morning of the arrests last November, he turned himself in voluntarily to police officials, was slapped with a $10,000 bond, which he couldn't pay, and was then taken to Whalley Ave. prison. Shortly after the imprisonment, Clark's friends raised *enough money to pay bondsman Bobby* Jacobs to post a $10,000 bond for Clark.

Increase Punitive

According to **View From the Bottom**, Williams called the increase in bond "purely punitive, absolutely shocking." Judge Ewing said that "he was doing it because of the seriousness of the charges."

Williams, however, pointed out that many defendents charged with as many counts of selling heroin are free on lower bonds. He felt that the high bond was the result of the lengthy and exhausting probable cause hearing. It lasted all Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning (dec. 30 and Dec.31). As he ruled on objections during the long hearing, Ewing pounded the table and raised his voice angrily.

Williams has been unable to get Clark another hearing and has filed a writ of habeas corpus. Clark's friends are trying to get him out again, but as **Modern Times** goes to press they are still seeking a property bond.

Most of the information for this article was taken from **View From the Bottom**

NARCO Sponsors Drug Conference

Plans for starting new programs to help the immeasurable number of people hooked on drugs will begin at a statewide conference on "Community Involvement in Drug Abuse Prevention" sponsored by NARCO. The drug prevention and rehabilitation group points out that "there are between 2000 to 4000 heroin addicts in the State of Connecticut; this is an estimated three fold increase since 1966."

The January 22 to 23 conference to be held at the NARCO office on Congress Avenue, will be limited to 60 people. Here NARCO's past programs will be discussed as a basis for planning future programs and finding funds for them.

NARCO, founded in 1966 with offices in New Haven and Waterbury is a community-based non-profit storefront operation directed by ex-addicts.

Help for Many

It has helped over 500 drug users this year through referrals, counseling and a pre-release program in Connecticut's penal institutions. "This year," says the group, "the number of individuals served will more than double." The call to the conference adds, "Unless rehabilitation and educational services are expanded, the problem of drug abuse will continue to rise at an alarming rate."

The weekend will include workshops on past programs, a panel discussion and more workshops on funding, as well as an openhouse at DAYTOP, INC., a residential therapeutic community run by ex-addicts and located in Seymour.

Ex-addict Expresses Feelings

Ed. Note: This article was given to Modern Times *and signed, "A Concerned Ex-Addict"*

June 12, 1970
Dear Dad,

The day one, for me, started about four years ago. I was 18 years old and was introduced to the world of drug users. I am now a "junkie". I use drugs every day now out of necessity.

Once, a long time ago I used drugs for "kicks", the thrill of getting high and getting away with it. Now, I use drugs because without them life would be unbearable. I'd suffer from physical pain, my nose constantly running, my skin would itch and I'd suffer from cramps and pain in my stomach, back and legs. When I fix, shoot cocaine or heroin or *other drugs, I become lightheaded, my eyes dilate, my body glows and the pain* is gone. I am stoned.

Drugs are not a kick, even though they are taken as such at the onset, they are my way of life. The addict begins his day with a fix and later on in the day, the time determined by the size of his habit, he will hit again.

The junkie lives all that's left to him. A day to day existence and only that long if he has the money for a fix, if not, well--shooting is the only thing they live for. Most of us die from shooting.

Short Time to Live

I am now 22 years old, and the doctors here give between two to five more years of life to me. I'm a little more realistic. I've got about eight months to a year, maybe two years at the most. I weigh about 100 pounds and I'm becoming a nocturnal animal, sleeping during the day, if I can, and spending my nights roaming the streets looking for "stuff" and a place to fix. After that I just wander in and out of places all the rest of the night.

The bad side of drugs is ugly, but they are, at least to me, very wonderful, beautiful too. When I hit I glow warm all over and I become one with all the cosmic wonders, with all that's beautiful and nothing can touch me or hurt me. The world around me suddenly becomes more tolerant of me and I can see only the beauty and kindness in the people around me.

These last few pages kind of sum up my life, and that life is the reason why I haven't written you, or anyone else for that matter, since January. I just didn't have the guts to tell you until now. You might wonder where all my courage came from now, if you even read this far; and if you didn't I don't blame you, but yesterday I went through my first real withdrawal and again this morning when I woke up I had the "creepy crawlies" and knew I had to tell you.

I write not for sympathy or understanding (only another addict could understand) and, maybe not even for forgiveness, for I'm not really sorry for doing drugs, but this letter is an apology for all the grief I have caused you in my short life. I'm being discharged from the Army as "unfit" very shortly and will *not be coming home as I do not wish to cause you any more grief than I already have.*

This letter is probably the only honest thing I've done in the past year or so. I don't even know if I have the guts to mail it to you.

Dad, I still love you and my brothers and will till the day I die, but we live in separate worlds. Worlds so far apart they would cause both of us grief if we were together.

If you want to write me while I'm here the address is still the same. If you don't I'll understand.

Love, your son, Bob.

Help from Friends

Since I wrote this letter I've kicked, twice. Once while I was still in the Army and once in a Mental Hospital. I have not shot dope since then. Although the craving is still there, I've gotten a lot of help from my friends and now I'm able to to look forward to life and living. I still dig smoking grass and I don't see as I'm doing anything wrong.

The people doing wrong are the people doing nothing to stop the sales of hard drugs, such a heroin and cocaine, while putting on a bullshit front of arresting "drug pushers". The "drug pushers" are still free. Free to spread their special disease with the sanction of either blind, stupid or corrupt police officials.

It's about time our elected officials and their hired guns start doing their jobs instead of snowing the public. If these people started being people and quit being pigs they'd get more support than they dreamed possible.

New Haven will never be a Model City until the sale of heroin and cocaine ceases to exist. This will not come to pass by arresting people for marijuana and "soft drugs" and demanding bail equivalent to that of hardcore narcotics pushers.

Clap! Stomp! Learn to Folk Dance

Linda Lerner

Every Sunday night an informal group of people get together to have fun and to learn international folk dances. Newcomers are welcome and teaching is done in the early part of the evening. Dancing is from 8 - ll p.m. at 165 Elm St., 2nd floor.

Editorial

Who Gives the Orders That Police 'Just Follow'?

"Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?"
"Who will guard the guards themselves?"

As James Ahern leaves office and Biagio DiLieto takes over as New Haven's Chief of Police, it is a good time to reflect on our police force and the job they do.

The central task of any police force is to control and deter "anti-social" behavior by people who threaten to injure their fellow citizens. Most of the time the police simply reflect the recognized values and prejudices of the society in which they function. If the law states that labor strikes are illegal, the police are called out to put them down. They are "just following orders."

The same principle is true of the methods used by the police. If the politicians win votes with a "law and order" approach, the police will be heavy handed in their approach. If a society is diseased with racism and bigotry, one can expect many policemen to treat blacks and other minorities unfairly.

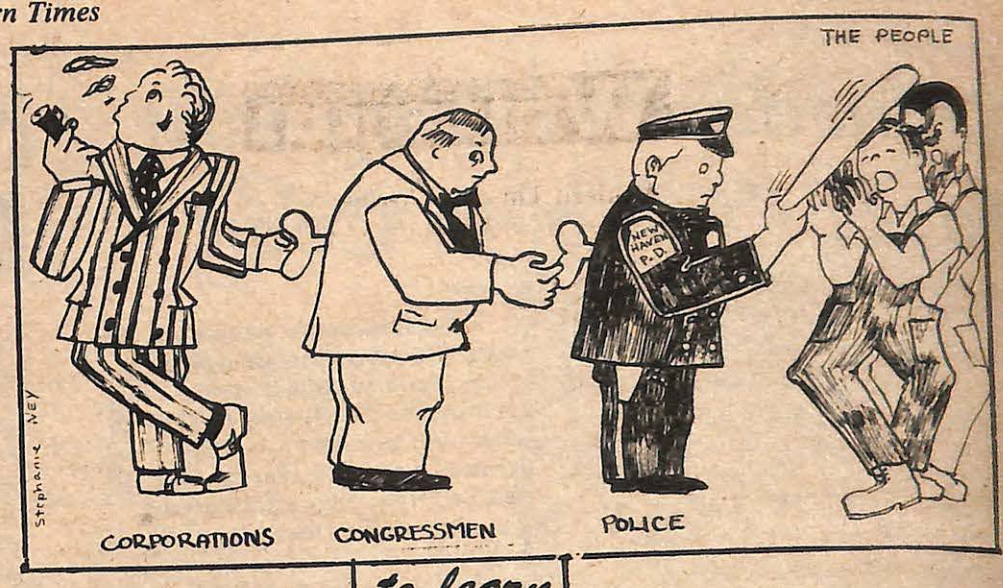
This is not to say that individual policemen are not responsible for their behavior. We do not excuse police who commit racist acts, who are brutal or who trample on the rights of citizens, blaming all these things on "the system."

But the main question is who decides what behavior is "anti-social" and what methods should be used to control that behavior. Why do we have a society in which white-collar crimes and business crimes are ignored or punished with wrist slaps? Why does the executive who manufactures automobiles with dangerous defects go unpunished and continue to hold a respected and lucrative position while the youth who steals a hubcap goes to jail and has a future destroyed by a "record?"

The disrespect for the law which results from selective enforcement and the law's innate unfairness has led to a deep gulf between the police and the people because the police do not work for all the people equally, but mostly for the people in power. Ask yourself: who can hire the police in a strike – the union to keep scabs out, or the company to make sure scabs get in?

In a truly democratic society the whole community would decide what is anti-social and criminal. Individuals would be free from criminal law unless their conduct threatened others. *Then we could adopt community* controlled measures to control and rehabilitate people. Street safety, help for people who have made mistakes, and other problems should be undertaken by the communities themselves. In some socialist countries, for example, a person who steals something might not be sent to prison, but rather be assigned to a group of fellow-workers for help and guidance in the future.

Elimination of the social inequities in our society will help reduce crime and the need for policemen. But there will still be problems. These can only be attacked when strong community institutions are organized to work with police and, often, instead of the police.



to learn

how to ask
without anger or self-hatred
how to accept
without guilt
how to have
without using
how to value
without owning
how to be
without mirrors
how to dream
without delusion
how to want
without restrictions
how to take
without greed
how to give
without knowing
how to know
without words
how to speak
without judgments
how to listen
without answers
how to believe
without intolerance
how to hate
without envy
how to defend
without hiding

how to be alone
without emptiness
how to suffer
without helplessness
how to forgive
without apathy
how to leave
without forgetting
how to care
without pity
how to need
without demanding
how to lose
without dying
how to endure
without bitterness
how to try
without bitterness
how to try
without hesitation
how to change
without regret
how to live without doubt and
love
beyond self
and how to trust
with-
out fear.

by Emily Davidson

Spanish Page Suspended

Wanted: Puerto Rican Writers

There are over 10,000 Spanish speaking people living in New Haven. A large majority of them are from Puerto Rico. These Puerto Ricans come to New Haven for jobs, since unemployment in Puerto Rico is usually three or four times higher than in the United States. Yet when they come here, they invariably meet similar employment problems and slum living conditions which in turn are intensified by language problems.

The Puerto Rican members of the New Haven community like the rest of us are engaged in a struggle every day for better–jobs, housing, education, and medical care. Whenever people get together for such a fight, **Modern Times** tries to tell the story. We especially offer these pages for people to tell these stories themselves.

Modern Times published the Spanish Page in hopes of providing part of the communication necessary for organized struggle. We had hoped that in a short period of time we would develop friends in the Puerto Rican community who would find such use for the Spanish Page. Not only did this development not occur, but, after eight months of publishing a page in Spanish, we had gotten little criticism or feedback on how the page was being received. Perhaps this failure was due to the fact that the paper was not a *Puerto Rican paper* but simply had Spanish articles stuck at the end of the paper.

Regardless of this shortcoming, we will be glad to resume the Spanish page as soon as we develop Puerto Rican friends who can provide us with closer contact with the Puerto Rican community. Until that time we will continue to serve the Puerto Rican community, by publishing articles in English about the struggles in which Puerto Ricans in this city are engaged.

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MODERN TIMES

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need–not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Debbie Anderson, George Andrews, Jan Baecker, Jane Bandler, Neal Beck, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Matt Carrano, Betsy Champa, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrence, Julie Ellison, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Peter Friedland, Marleen Gabriel, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Gil Hoffman, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Teri Klein, Art Mazer, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Steve Mick, John Moldenhauer Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Irv Pollack, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Mike Sand, Olivia Stockard, June Taylor, Joe Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginnie Walbot, Jane Wheeler, Dick Wieland, Rick Wolff, Edith Zipser

Write on

Modern Times *welcomes short letters from its readers on topics of interest and concern.*

Critic Was 'Out of It' As Far As Drugs Go

To the Editors:

If it is permitted, I would like to respond to the letter written by Mr. Bob Cook in the January 1, 1971, issue of **Modern Times.**

I have been reading **Modern Times** for quite a few months. I read the paper from cover to cover, except the page in Spanish. Nowhere has **Modern Times** stated that the use of drugs is harmless.

When I first heard about the "great New Haven drug raid." I, too, was elated. Eagerly I turned on the television set for the eleven o'clock news. I wanted to see those dastardly villians being brought to "justice." What I did see were scores of skinny black youngsters and longhaired white youngsters scared, constipated, handcuffed, and guarded by "armed guardians of the law."

If the situation had not been so tragic, I would have laughed at the implication by the media and law enforcing members that these were New Haven's "big drug dealers."

Mr. Cook's letter shows a total lack of understanding and involvement in "what's happening."

Bertha Waller
West Haven, Conn.

Claims Detail Was Rather Irrelevant

To the Editors:

Your edition of December 15 carried a feature article on Markle . The writer Julie Ellison's choice of a quoted description of Markle's father had nothing to do with the portrayal of the son. As a new subscriber I felt your paper in this instance failed to tell the story with relevant detail.

Shepard N. Cohen, D.D.S.
New Haven

Editor's Note: The quotation was intended to refer to the younger Markle. We regret the ambiguity.

No. Nine Replies to Reader's Query

To the Editors:

Patti Hughes' letter points out some real problems that Number Nine is having in helping people. In our first year we have been finding that it is far easier to want to help people than to be helpful, and, that as far as real solutions to anyone's problems, there are just no resources available.

For example, Patti claims justifiably that we were not able to offer her a ride to see her fiance at Connecticut Valley Hospital (so-called) and that is true. Number Nine has not been able to find money to buy a car and only has two of its own staff cars, which are constantly in use. The telephone company promised us an old van, and never came through, but next week we hope that a promised carryall will really be ours. To find a person with a car willing to give someone a ride for a few hours is next to impossible, even with millions of cars, because people are afraid to lend out cars and are programmed to be selfish about it and because motor vehicle law puts many real dangers on people who do. Many callers ask for rides, and we are no less helpless about that than other services.

We have begun to see that whatever help we can offer is at most only a bandaid over a really sick and corrupt society. We have community meetings every Wednesday night at our building at 266 State Street, which are open to any anyone.

As for things like cars and houses, we are always looking for people who will open their homes to crashers or kids. In a year we have found only a handful of people willing to do this, and our own house, while it is fairly large, cannot handle the incredible numbers of young people who split from their homes each day. What we usually offer is support in the form of another body who understands the struggle and perhaps is able to find some material way to solve the difficulty.

We do not pretend to any professional knowledge which can cure people of their problems because we see that the responsibility rests with the culture as a whole, not with the individual who is victimized by it. But this is an admission that there is very little that we can do, other than begin to build a community which will work together to solve basic human problems.

The problems people have are real, but the solutions will continue to be scarce until there is a top-to-bottom reallocation of wealth and resources within the world.

Any reader who has a home, car or other resources he wishes to share should call us at 787-2127.

Your sisters and brothers,
Number Nine

For so many centuries before I was born,
My "Black" ancestors have been bruised, battered and worn.
Taken away to a distant land,
Never realizing what was next at hand.

Forced to work or be whipped and chained,
always feeling an indefinite shame.
Trying to find out who they really were,
Never actually being quite sure.

Finding "Hope" in each little prayer,
Only receiving misery and despair.
My "Black" people have been dominated so long,
Reaching for dignity, trying so hard to be strong.

No sympathy was shown to the "Black Man" in the fields,
He was just given shelter, clothing and meals.
From sun up to sundown he worked like a fiend,
If only his master hadn't treated him so mean.

Yet all of these things are now stored in the past,
And maybe our "Black Race" will get "EQUALITY" at last.

—Cynthia Jones

Many Thanks Are Due the N.H. Fire Department

To the Editors:

I wish you would print my deep approval for the New Haven Fire Department. I inadvertently locked myself and my ailing four month-old infant in the hall of my apartment building. I was expecting the delivery of a washing machine, and, when the delivery man called *from downstairs, I stepped into the hall* with the baby in my arms, and the steel doors slammed behind me.

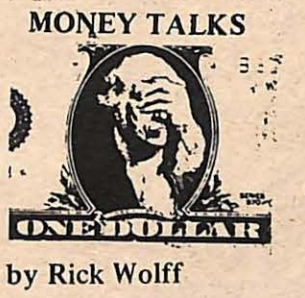
The baby was crying, and I was barefoot. The building superintendent was away, neighbors informed me, so I was stuck.

In desperation, I called the Fire Department. They arrived in less than five minutes, ran a ladder up the back of the building to my apartment, pried off the screen and entered.

The firemen opened my front door, and I was home again. These men were very prompt and concerned for my welfare. *They in no way appeared to resent my stupid action that had inconvenienced them to the extent of having to send out a crew and a truck. For their help, I am extremely grateful.*

Patricia Hughes
New Haven

MONEY TALKS



While Nixon Smiles

Jobless Figures Hide Facts

by Rick Wolff

To hear Nixon talk, he'll quickly solve the few problems of the U.S. economy. His words are firm and comforting. It's just that they are not true. The economic situation, particularly unemployment, is very bad according to the Nixon government's own published statistics.

Massive unemployment--it makes us all ask again those two big questions: "What good is the kind of economy that can't do better than force millions of people out of work? Isn't there a better kind of economy that working people--those hurt most by unemployment--could establish?"

But the government's figures don't even tell the full story. They actually hide one of the most serious results of unemployment. These hidden facts concern thousands of people who can't find jobs for such a long time that they give up trying. Here's how these facts are lost to the public's eyes.

A "Special" Method

The latest figures I have--for November 1970--show a total of 4.6 million people in the "full-time jobless" group. That amounts to 5.8% of the labor force, the highest unemployment rate since May, 1963, over seven years ago.

The government gathers the information used to announce these unemployment rates in a very special way. Every month, a different random list of many thousands of Americans are asked this question by government interviewers: "Are you working?" If the answer is *yes*, that person is counted as employed.

If the answer is *no*, a second question is asked: "Are you actively looking for work?" If the answer is *yes* to this second question, the person is considered to be unemployed. Those people who answer *no* to both questions--that is, they are neither working nor looking for work--are considered to have "dropped out of the labor force."

These "drop-outs" are not considered unemployed for the purposes of government statistics. They are the hidden facts.

Who "Drops Out"

During the last two years especially, there have been many tens of thousands of working people who dropped out of the labor force because anger, frustration and their personal dignity led them to stop begging for jobs that were not there. Certainly, the crisis in these people's lives deserves everyone's support and the immediate solution of a job at decent pay. Yet their problems are not solved and much of the public remains unaware.

Unemployment, Freedom and Socialism

While government statistics tell a sad story about the inefficiency and waste of an economy which denies jobs to so many, the government gives little publicity to the full story.

The full story shows that the economy we live under simply takes away the basic freedom to work and earn a decent living from millions of Americans. It is worth remembering the socialists, who believe in organizing the economy differently, with workers cooperatively running the businesses and the government.

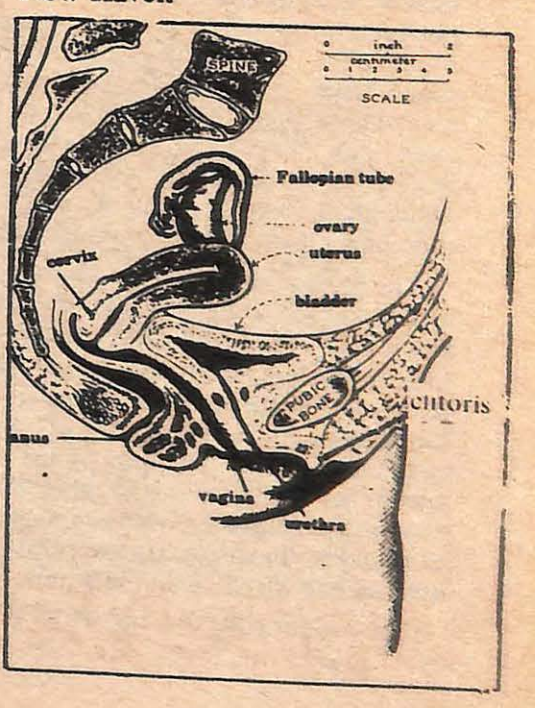
The people usually found in the group that has dropped out of the labor force include a large proportion of teenage, female and black workers. For example, during 1970, teenage employment fell by another 107,000. However, official teenage unemployment figures reportedly rose only 58,000. That leaves at least the other 49,000 teenagers "dropped-out" because they could find no jobs.

Where Was the Clitoris?

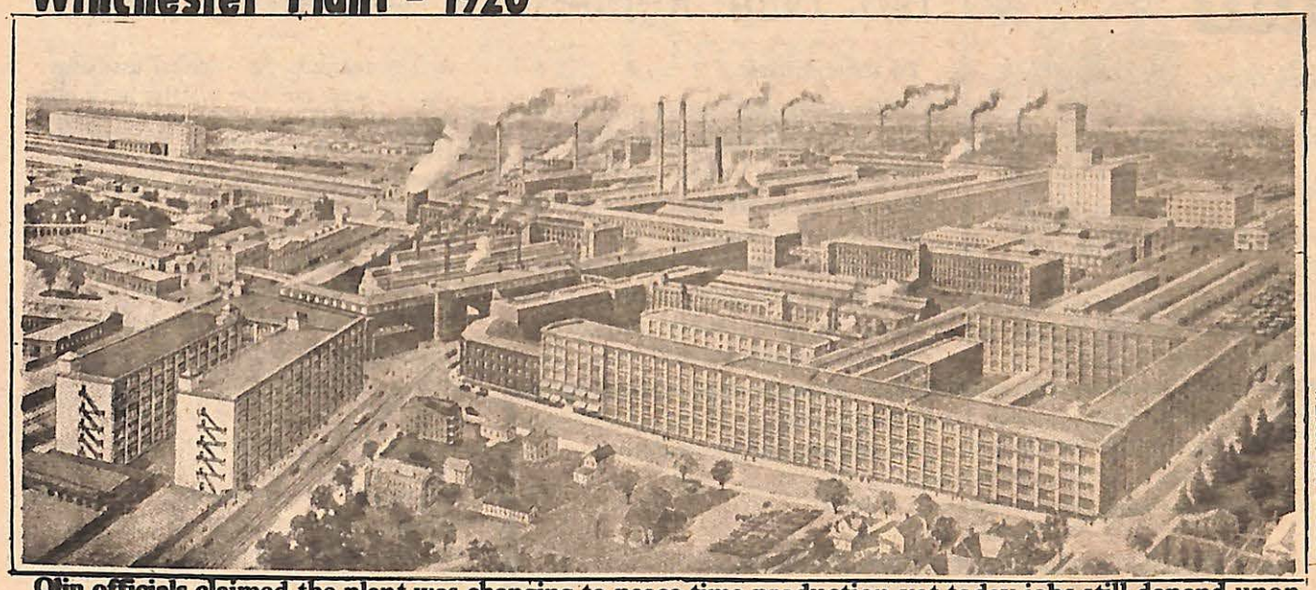
To the Editors:

I noticed a serious omission in your article, "Sex: Up from Ignorance," which appeared in your Jan. 1-15 issue. In the diagram of the female pelvic organs, the clitoris, focus of "sexual stimulation in a woman," was not labelled! May I suggest that a complete diagram be published in this issue.

Linda Garson
New Haven



Winchester Plant - 1920

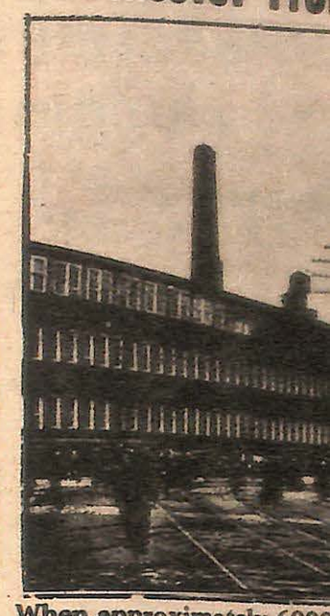


Winchester Record

Olin officials claimed the plant was changing to peace-time production, yet today jobs still depend upon the production of war materials.

This article, written 60 years ago, shows how working people in New Haven lived and how they moved to change and better their lives. The article was first printed in the November, 1912, issue of *International Socialist Review*. In future issues of *Modern Times*, we plan other articles on the history of New Haven's people.

Winchester Fro



International Socialist Review

When approximately 6000

Winchester Rifles Workers, Bu

by Robert M. Lackey, General Secretary Brotherhood of Machinists.

The Winchester Company is the largest manufacturer of fire arms and ammunition in the world. Its plant covers over 59 acres of land in the heart of New Haven Connecticut, and its rifle ranges and storage grounds embrace 489 acres on the outskirts of the city. From 5900 to 6400 workers are on the pay roll. As far as possible, the company has established a monopoly by buying out competitors, dismantling their factories and junking the machinery. Its products are shipped to every corner of the globe. Winchester goods are in great demand for sporting purposes, but wars are a very important source of revenue. Frequently, mysterious shipments are made to unknown destinations.

The Winchester works is interesting, chiefly because of the tremendous dividends paid the stockholders, the poor pay, the long hours and tyrannical treatment given the employees. A million dollars is all that the stockholders even pretended to invest when the company was incorporated and no more has been added since by them. It is doubtful whether the owners would sell for less than $15,000,000 now. The difference between the original investment and the present worth has been accumulated entirely from the unpaid labor of the workers. The dividends run from 60 to 100% each year.

Small Ways

Winchester's is a big company with small ways, as its relations with its employees will show. Ten hours constitute a day's work. Overtime is paid the same as straight time. A worker who is two minutes late is docked 1-3/10 hours on the week's pay. Every employee is watched like a prisoner and quickly fired if he is suspected of the least leaning towards unionism.

The piece work system has probably been carried on to a greater extreme than in any other American factory. Clockers have timed every operation down to the second and set the prices accordingly. Truck drivers are paid according to the weight of their load; sweepers by the square foot and the men who gather the cuspidors and clean the windows are paid by the piece. Frequent cuts are made but never all over the factory at one time. The company is too wise for that. A reduction is made in one department at a time, but every department is due for at least one cut in about every two years.

Management Bad Faith

A concrete example of the bad faith of the management and the method of cutting prices is shown by the experiences of the loaders in the cartridge department. A loading machine run by a gang consisting of a man with a boy and four girls, assembles every part of a cartridge and turns out a product ready for the market. Several years ago 200,000 cartridges was a day's work for which the man, called the loader, received about $2.80, and the girls and boy somewhat over half of the man's rate. One day the foreman wanted more cartridges in order to fill the many orders on hand. He promised that there would be no cut in prices provided more work was produced. The gang succeeded in turning out 250,000 per day, for which the loader received $3.50 and his helpers a corresponding increase. This rate was continued for a few years when the prices were cut, so the same amount of work would only bring the old rate of wages.

During the last ten years the amount of work turned out has been doubled while the wages are actually lower. An entire loading gang receives less than 5 cents a thousand for a certain kind of cartridge, while the lowest price quoted in the Winchester catalogue for the smallest kind of cartridges is $5 per 1000. Accordingly, 400,000 cartridges, which is now a day's work for a gang receiving about $11 in wages, retail for $2000. The raw material of which cartridges are made consisting of lead, powder and copper is not expensive, therefore, the margin of profit must be exceedingly great.

Loading cartridges is dangerous, as an explosion is apt to occur any hour. Seven people lost their lives at one time on this work and the loss of a finger or an eye is not unfrequent as the consequences of the killing gait at which the workers must go.

Fulminate is a high explosive, a small quantity of which is placed in every cartridge at the point struck by t
so as to cause the explosion o
The department where it is m
is the most dangerous in the
Everyone employed there tak
in their hands; but recently
partment was placed on the
basis. As a result of the spee
which is bound to follow, los
sure to increase.

Organize the Workers

Several spasmodic efforts made to organize the Winch but the union has always be by the company, immediate ing those who joined. A fe

Lunchtime - August 1, 1919

All present day Olin workers wouldn't fill one-tenth of this area.

Bait Packing Shop - 1920

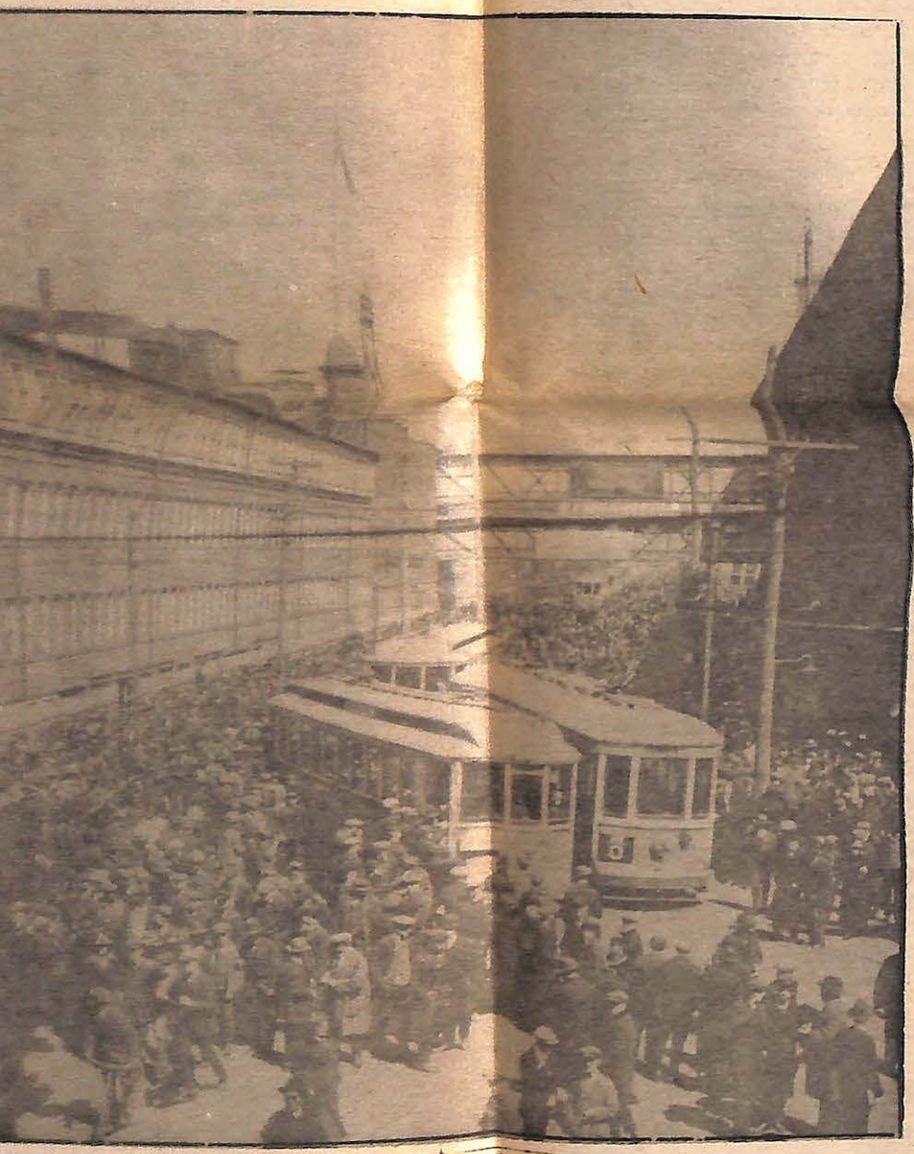
Winchester Record

Workers are women. Supervisors are men.

This article, written 60 years ago, hows how working people in New laven lived and how they moved to hange and better their lives. The rticle was first printed in the Nov-mber, 1912, issue of *International ocialist Review*. In future issues of *lodern Times*, we plan other articles n the history of New Haven's people.

es Workers, But Union Grows

me - August 1, 1919



Winchester Record

day Olin workers wouldn't fill one-tenth of this area.

Winchester Front Gate - 1910

International Socialist Review

When approximately 6000 workers were employed.

Winchester Front Gate - 1970

Virginia Blaisdell

Note missing plant across the street.

cartridges is $5 per 1000. Accordingly, 400,000 cartridges, which is now a day's work for a gang receiving about $11 in wages, retail for $2000. The raw material of which cartridges are made consisting of lead, powder and copper is not expensive, therefore, the margin of profit must be exceedingly great.

Loading cartridges is dangerous, as an explosion is apt to occur any hour. Seven people lost their lives at one time on this work and the loss of a finger or an eye is not unfrequent as the consequences of the killing gait at which the workers must go.

Fulminate is a high explosive, a small quantity of which is placed in every cartridge at the point struck by the firing pin so as to cause the explosion of the powder. The department where it is manufactured is the most dangerous in the factory. Everyone employed there takes their lives in their hands; but recently even this department was placed on the piece work basis. As a result of the speeding up which is bound to follow, loss of life is sure to increase.

Organize the Workers

Several spasmodic efforts had been made to organize the Winchester workers, but the union has always been thwarted by the company, immediately discharging those who joined. A few years ago, about 30 men were initiated in a union. The secretary of this union left his satchel down unguarded for a moment. Someone stole it by substituting a similar satchel. The names of the union men were obtained and they were all fired.

The Brotherhood of Machinists tackled the job of organizing all the Winchester workers into one big union with a full knowledge of the handicaps against which it would have to contend. It was realized that in order to be successful the organization must be conducted in such a way as to protect those who identify themselves with it. Hall meetings were out of the question, as no one would dare to attend. The campaignwas commenced by holding open air meetings at noon at the shop door. Organizer Walter Eggeman, who started this work, has spoken to large gatherings three and four times a week for several weeks. The crowds listening to him have increased in number, and attentiveness, in spite of the foremen and other stool pigeons of the company mingling in the crowd with note books and pretending to take the names of those in the audience. On several occasions the writer has assisted Bro. Eggeman in addressing meetings at noon and again at night on the Green, which is a large park in the center of New Haven, in the shadow of Yale University.

Thousands of *Machinists Bulletins,* with special articles dealing with Winchester questions and strongly appealing to the workers to organize, have been circulated. It has not always been easy to give these out as the police sometimes interfered.

A large two-sided banner bearing a target on each side has played a conspicuous part in the agitation. Every morning, noon and night the targets are paraded in front of the shops. The banner is really a work of art and the sentiments it bears always receives a cordial reception from the Winchester wage slaves.

Union Advances

The Winchester Company has been alarmed by the progress made, but its old methods of firing union men will not be successful this time and it is at a loss to discover new tactics by which to hamper the movement.

A New Haven paper published a report of a fake meeting which was supposed to be held by the Brotherhood. The purpose of the report was undoubtedly to create confusion and distrust. Other equally untrue yarns have appeared in the newspapers by which the company alone could benefit; but as usual it is very difficult to get a word in such papers in regard to the progress made by the union.

The company has much reason to be alarmed because of the headway made in furthering the ideas and principles of industrial unionism. *"One Big Union of all Winchester workers," "a shorter day," "better pay"* and *"industrial freedom"* don't sound pleasant to those who have become millionaires on the profits of labor. But these words are the inspiration, the hope and the battle cry of freedom for the Winchester wage workers.

Now There's A Union - Fall 1969

Virginia Blaisdell

Workers on the picket line during 17-week Olin strike. Olin bought Winchester in the late 1950's

Panther Trial Jury Selection

Jurors Reflect Publicity Bias

by Jan Von Flatern

Jury selection began on November 17 in the trial of Black Panthers Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale. By January 13, 700 candidates later, only six persons have been chosen for the jury. They are three black women, one an Avon representative and another a machinist, an elderly black man who is a retired floorman from Olin, a young white woman graduate student, and a white mailman.

There are many reasons for the slowness with which the *voir dire* is proceeding. Many people plead hardship or say that they are acquainted with someone connected with the case. Often, they do not understand the notion of "presumption of innocence." Anyone arrested is innocent until proven guilty. Most frequently, however, candidates speak of a preconceived opinion (which they can rarely articulate) or of vaguely understood prejudices about what they believe are the "violent" Panthers.

They are reflecting one of the problems with which the defense has been most concerned – the effect of the negative pre-trial publicity on the people of New Haven county. Several motions for dismissal have been made during the course of the trial to a point where finding a "fair and impartial" jury will be impossible.

Capital Punishment Issue

The difficult situation is further aggravated by the methods which state's attorney Arnold Markle uses to accomplish his end of getting a jury which favors the prosecution. One of his favorite devices, used to eliminate from the jury the rare person who appears unbiased towards either the defendants or the Party, is the *question of the death penalty.*

Depending on an Illinois precedent for support in his efforts, Markle manages to get the court to excuse anyone from the jury who is categorically opposed to the death penalty. He asks the question selectively, raising the issue almost exclusively with the young and the non-white. At times he frightens a candidate by posing the death penalty question in the form "death in the electric chair" rather than "capital punishment." It usually works because all a prospective juror need do is express a refusal to consider the death penalty and he or she will be excused, regardless of how unprejudiced they might be.

Twofold Motive

Markle's motive for doing this may be twofold. In the first place, he may ask for the death penalty in the event that he gets a conviction on either kidnapping resulting in death or aiding and abetting murder.

The second is that, whether or not he actually requests the death penalty, there is reason to believe that the kind of jury chosen on the death scruple is also the kind of jury which will be most likely to favor the state even before the contest begins. A study done by a law professor at the University of Chicago found that the "death-oriented" jury is also a "conviction-prone" jury. Markle is therefore using a method, sanctioned by law, to even further prejudice the defendants' chances of having their case heard by an objective set of "judges."

In addition, the elimination of those opposed to the death penalty reduces still further the chances that Huggins and Seale will receive a trial by any of their peers, as those most likely to object to the death penalty are those closest to the defendants in age and economics.

Prison Notes: Message from Ericka Huggins

by Ericka Huggins

REVOLUTION IN OUR LIFE–TIME: This is just a message to all of our brothers and sisters in the struggle and all freedom-loving people everywhere.

I feel that I should communicate with you all but I realize that writing is only partial communication, that words can never express the need for all of us to become educated in the fullest sense--to become aware of all the things around us, the things that depress, repress and oppress us.

I sit and wonder when if people will begin to see that we do not have to sit back and allow this country to destroy us economically, politically, or spiritually any longer. We, the poor and oppressed, have the ability to cleanse the country of its corruption, to break down all of the barriers that have kept us from the communities of the world in thought, in word, in interaction.

We must build a new world. All other generations have passed this responsibility on and it is time to stop the clocks and seize the time. Change, destroy and rebuild. It is time for us to build a world free of selfishness, racism, narrow nationalism and the desire of any group of people to claim this world as their own. The universe belongs to the people--to live to create--for each other.

Struggle for Freedom

Amerika, thus far, has been the CORE of negative reaction to the struggles of the people of the world. This negative core must be destroyed before the festering sore of world-wide oppression can be stopped. I speak of amerika's cancerous government, not of its people. It will be the people of amerika who will change this cancerous *core to a wheel of blazing light from which* the people of the world may receive love, strength, and the knowledge that they need fear no longer the expression of freedom... complete freedom.

We will not be able to achieve this type of freedom without struggling for it, inside the walls of the prisons of our souls--behind the walls of maximum security (the camps) and the invisible walls of minimum security (the streets).

Each day, as I sit in the alleged court of justice in New Haven, I am saddened by the dull, cold, narrow, often racist lives of the people who wish to try Bobby and me. I leave every day angered at what amerika has done to its people; angered at the truce amerika calls on December 25th of every year so that its robotic, brain-washed population can xmas shop and pretend to love one another. I get angered and saddened, and my thoughts are centered on the necessity for us to move swiftly and begin to change before it is too late, before too many of us have been ruled on, jailed, or sucked into the vacuum of apathy.

Church Council Discusses Court Crisis

by Linda Garson

The Task Force on Law and Justice of the New Haven Council of Churches held a press conference on January 7 to announce a series of three public meetings which will deal with the crises in our courts, jail reform, bail and bonding.

Linda Garson

Press conference, left to right: Donald Freed, professor of Linguistics and author or book-in-progress, *The Agony of Bobby Seale;* Vivian Noble, Chairman of Task Force on Law and Justice, New Haven Council of Churches, and Reverend Tom Scott, wider City Parish.

Noble continued, "We see the breakdown evidenced in the unjust—and sometimes appalling conditions that exist—"sanctioned under law"—in areas of pretrial detention, jury selection, uncivilized jail conditions, and strictured bail-bonding procedures."

"The Task Force speaks for many in our local religious community who are concerned with what appears to be a near breakdown of our legal system and the resulting lack of justice, explained Mrs. Vivian Noble, Chairman of the Task Force on Law and Justice.

Crises Discussed

The first public meeting was held on Wednesday, January 13, at 7:30 p.m. at the Center Church-on-the-Green. Moderated by Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Chaplain of Yale University, the panel discussed the crisis in our courts, as evidenced by the trial of Black Panthers Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale.

The evening offered knowledgeable and articulate speakers including: Charles Garry, defense attorney for Seale and Huggins, Fred Danforth, Executive Director of New Haven Legal Assistance; J. Otis Cochran of the Yale Law School, member of local and national black legal associations; and Donald Freed, professor and author of **Inquest** (about the Rosenberg case), and book-in-progress, **The Agony of Bobby Seale.**

Pro-Panther Stickers? You May Get Bumped.

In New Haven it is not only dangerous to be a member of the Black Panther Party but also to be an ardent Panther supporter.
(See **Modern Times**, October 1, 1970, "Police Beat, Jail Panther Supporter.")

And in California...

The January 4 issue of **Newsweek** reported a California experiment to test whether police are prone to arrest Panthers and their supporters. Fifteen students with perfect driving records– five blacks, five Chicanos, and five whites– signed a pledge that they would observe all traffic regulations.

They were "turned loose" on Los Angeles freeways in "straight" sedans and "psychedelic love buses." Each car, however, had a bright orange Black Panther bumper sticker.

Experiment Ends

After only two hours, one student was given a ticket for supposedly making an illegal turn. After 17 days, each student had received at least one ticket with a total of 33 moving violations. At that time the $500 fund for the experiment was exhausted, bringing it to an end.

Despite Harassment Campaign

Heritage Workers Vote Union

On January 5, workers at Heritage House, a nursing home at Chapel and Kensington, voted in a National Labor Relations Board election 27 to 25 to have a union. They are affiliated with Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union-AFL-CIO.

The results of the election will not be official until the NLRB rules on five challenged votes (not included in the above total). Union officials are confident that the ruling on the challenged votes will not affect the outcome of the election.

Heritage House is owned by AMI, Inc. which operates 20 nursing homes in New England. Their receipts in 1970 were $13 million. AMI consented to an election after an NLRB hearing on November 17, requested by Local 1199.

Anti-Union Campaign

Since the union asked for the election, AMI chose to put it off for six weeks (Nov. 17 to Jan. 5). During that time, AMI waged a campaign of harassment of union sympathizers and anti-union propaganda.

In special letters to Heritage House workers, management lied about Local 1199 and unions in general. For example, they told workers that if they joined 1199 they world have to pay weekly dues and would be forced to be members of the union for life. They also said that the union imposed fines of several hundred dollars on members *for not going on picket duty. All lies!*

AMI management also slandered union organizers by questioning their motives. The anti-union drive even extended outside of Heritage House. Several workers who are also students at a local high school were told by a guidance counselor to have nothing to do with the union. Local 1199 has asked the principal of that school to check into the matter.

Unsuccessful Bribe

According to a union organizer AMI held their *annual awards dinner* for the Heritage House staff the night before the union election. AMI has owned Heritage House for only three months. This was termed by the union as an "unsuccessful bribe to the workers."

AMI pays a minimum wage of $1.60 an hour and has been fighting the union from the beginning to keep it that way. Eight workers who were fired last November for union activity are still awaiting an NLRB decision on unfair labor practices charges.

1199 vs AMI

Local 1199 has 1200 members in Connecticut at 18 hospitals and nursing homes. At another AMI nursing home in Torrington ten workers were suspended last month for asking to negotiate a contract even though Local 1199 had been recognized for six months. The workers there went on a six day strike and forced AMI to negotiate.

The management is offering $1.70 minimum as opposed to the present $1.60. However, the workers there want a minimum of $2.50 an hour.

Negotiations are also taking place at another AMI nursing home in Danbury. The workers there have turned down the management's latest offer.

Local 1199 is also representing the workers at AMI's operations in Bridgeport and Stratford. These cities' workers have gained contracts paying $2.40 an hour minimum.

The union represents 50,000 workers throughout the United States. In New Haven they are also currently conducting an organizing drive at the Yale-New Haven Hospital.

City Fiddles; Firemen Burn

Continued from page 1.

Barstein also said that he felt that the negotiating team was "mandated by the (union) body to return with nothing less than parity." Thursday's demonstration lends credence to such a mandate.

On Thursday, the three off-duty shifts of firefighters marched from the Center Church on the Green to in front of City Hall where an orderly picket line was set up for three hours. At the height of the Demonstration the line stretched around the entire City Hall- Hall of Records block.

Firefighters carried an assortment of signs to bring home their grievances. Among them were, "We're sailing along on moonlight pay" and "First class service for Second Class pay."

Parity a National Issue

Parity is by no means a local issue. Labor disputes and court cases have resulted in many major U.S. cities, causing ill feeling between policemen and firefighters. It is almost certain to have this effect in New Haven.

Kay/Frankel

Firemen march on City Hall January 7, 1971.

This unnecessary friction between police and fire departments adversely effects the quality of service rendered to taxpayers of the community because, although the services are intrinsically different, they are in many instances complimentary.

Hartigan and his men feel that they are entitled to parity under an unwritten city dictum that provides for "equal pay for equal responsibility."

Perhaps the most disheartening aspect of the negotiations for fire union members has been the complete lack of comment from their chief, Francis J. Sweeney. Unlike his counterpart, former Police Chief James Ahearn, Sweeney has failed to publically support his men in their efforts for a pay hike. A strong statement by Sweeney in support of his men at this most crucial time might help to thaw the icy sentiment that smoke eaters feel for their boss.

Other issues involved in the negotiations include an improved vacation schedule, longevity pay, and a revision of the department's rule book.

At present the rule book or code of ethics for firefighters is as old as the department itself and contains a wide variety of illogical archaisms and unenforcable 14th amendment infringements.

Yale-New Haven Workers Move for ChildCare Center

Ed Note: The following story is taken from the Workers' Newsletter, *put out by a group of workers at the Yale-New Haven Hospital.*

Hospital workers feel that it's time we *deal with the problem of childcare. It would be an excellent advantage to provide adequate childcare for working parents.* In many cases mothers are forced to work because they are sole supporters of their family or because their husband's salary is not enough to keep the family functioning.

Advantages of Childcare

There are many advantages of having a childcare center. According to one mother who works at the hospital, "The *reason I think there should be a child care center is that the workers would not have* to be called off the job if their babysitter happens to get sick. And they wouldn't have to call in the last minute saying they don't have a babysitter. And they would be reassured that their child was safe and in good hands instead of thinking and worrying about whether or not they could depend on the babysitter. Behind all these ideas you would have a better attendance at work."

It's a hard task transferring from one job to another or switching hours and shifts to meet babysitting needs. Do you think the administration really cares about your personal home responsibilities?

This is why we must pull together in unity, and force our idea upon the administration. We appeal to all workers, married or single, but especially mothers to create a united group in order to get what we want and need. There is nothing wrong with demanding a child care center that is mutually controlled by the hospital administration and the parents.

Childcare to Benefit Children

Think of what a child care center would mean to your child. Each child would enter into an interracial situation which is a needed experience in order to end prejudice and racial discrimination before it starts. So many of us have corrupted minds and a wrong outlook on life. Let's give this child care center a chance and help our youngsters get together and help themselves. A child care center is only one part of our union drive which we have added to our list of requests upon election by the Yale-New Haven Hospital workers.

We would appreciate concerned workers writing a note letting us know who you are and mailing it to the Concerned Hospital Workers, P. O. Bos 5192, Hamden, Connecticul 06518.

We need the participation of each and everyone in order to make this child care center happen. We need to know how the workers feel, and how important this child care center is to you.

Social Workers Union Outline Family Assistance

In an attempt to get a decent Family Assistance Plan for their welfare clients, social workers in the National Federation of Social Service Employees have outlined what they think should be provided.

Included in the 13 point proposal are a yearly income level of $5500 for a family of four, as well as specifications for work training, 24 hour childcare and community control of services. This contrasts with Nixon's proposal of $1600 a year for a family of four and compulsory job registration.

Client Participation

The proposals were passed in September at a national convention held in Washington D.C. The Federation is mad up of many social workers' unions including the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees, local 629, Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO'

Many of the delegates including Donna Waycott from New Haven were dissatisfied with the positions of most congressmen on the Family Assistance Plan (FAP). Waycott says that several of the congress people she spoke with were simply interested in getting a law passed, no matter what it was. Only a few were out to get a decent law.

In addition to stressing client participation, the convention included in their 13 point resolution measures to extend full coverage to all families and to ensure uniform enforcement of all aspects of the plan all over the country.

Compulsory Work

The Nixon Welfare package ties receipt of a minimum income to the requirement to work. Heads of families who are without a job (except mothers of pre-school children) must register with the local employment office to receive the $1600 family allowance. The employment office decides whether the client is "employable" or a job is "suitable."

If there is no job, a person must join a training program and receive a "bonus" of $30 per month.

As an alternative to compulsory registration for employment, the group supports an objective for full employment and an enforcement of all inclusive federal minimum wage legislation. The group stressed the importance of decent jobs for all.

Other national objectives include refocusing of national priorities to domestic and social needs, and well as revision of federal tax legislation. The social workers want to see greater tax equity, elimination of loopholes and special exemptions.

To preserve their own rights, the convention included one point in their proposal calling for retention of all existing bargaining rights and adequate job security provisions for all affected by the reform of the federal assistance structure.

Open Line

'Experts' Over-Run Our Lives

by Bob Roth

We the people are the sole experts in the realm of our own lives. Only we who must live with the results of decisions have the sovereign right to determine what is good for ourselves, our families, our community. Yet today we have been disenfranchised by the "organization men." The testimony of "ordinary" people at public hearings is not respected. Reliance is placed instead upon the opinions of lawyers and scientists and other "experts". Such "experts" are the people who *manage* decisions for the corporations that rule American society.

"Experts" are essentially "medicine men"--masters of ritual and a special vocabulary--in the employ of the chief. A lawyer at a public hearing, for example, is little more than a special kind of "wordman." His knowledge of certain legal rules is only one of the skills which give him power: equally important is his ability to talk fast and his training in the "proper procedures." He can *create* appearances. The scientific expert likewise makes much out of little--his professional vocabulary and familiarity with the literature of his field. Both lawyer and scientist use their power over big and unusual words and strange processes to cast a smokescreen of "magic," a veil of ignorance, over the plans of their employers.

The expertise of the experts is limited to a small range of information. Unlike the ordinary people, who must live with the results of decisions, the expert himself is not concerned with a total picture of the environment nor with "subjective" factors like the human need for community. His concern is with efficiency as defined in dollar terms. The chances are that his income and position even remove him and his family physically from the scene of most of his decisions. How many United Illuminating Co. lawyers and engineers live in Fair Haven?

Differences Among Experts

The expert has been well-defined as "a man who knows more and more about less and less." Yet the special nature of his social blindness, the fact that his eyes focus upon a particular field of science, helps him give the impression that, "I know something you don't know." He is free to juggle statistics and amaze our minds with fancy talk. He may not be saying much, but he speaks a foreign tongue to most people--the language of his field. Only a fellow expert, familiar with the language of the debate, can effectively dispute him.

Within any field, of course, there is seldom any very general agreement among the "experts." Professionals have widely-varying opinions among themselves. The knowledge in most fields is simply not complete. Evidence is usually far from adequate to justify certainty. You will, however, never hear from the expert employed by a nuclear power company, for example, about the extent of disagreement among scientists as to the nature of nuclear radiation and its possible effects on living things.

Corporations have the money, the organization, and the time to present their case effectively. The people have more problems in making their case. Consider the Atomic Energy Commission hearings on the proposal to build a second nuclear power plant near New London. There the companies involved hired teams of scientists and lawyers to push the "merits" of the proposal. As John Batchelor's article (**Modern Times**, October 1, 1970) noted at the time, however, the average citizen who wanted to participate, *if* he were sufficiently alert to hear about the proceedings at all, had to try to present his case *without* legal representation, without *technical* expertise, and on his own time.

The Profit Interest

A decision made at such a hearing could only be bureaucratic and administrative, rather than representative or democratic. An appearance of debate is given, enough to satisfy most people, who haven't the time and energy left over from making a living to follow the details. A procedure is established which makes it seem that "both sides" have been heard. The decision that comes out is called "in the public interest."

But, of course, the decision is really in the "profit interest." The corporations are assisted by cooperative government administrators who are often recruited from the very industries they are supposed to regulate and who will hustle jobs from those industries when their term of "public service" ends. As John Shultz wrote (Modern Times, Nov. 15-31,1970): "The Public Utilities Commission's so-called 'public' hearings are, in fact, a private dialog between the regulatory commission and the industries." The corporations also set up expensive advertising campaigns (like those of U.I. and Northeast Utilities) to try and soften public opinion against the company position. They try to hoke up a "public demand" which is then presented as justification for pushing through the company plan.

The public interest really requires, at the very least, representation by experts on both sides, lawyers and technical specialists for the people as well as the companies and their stockholders. Ralph Nader's "Raiders" are working toward this goal on the national level, and the Environmental Offensive seeks it here in New Haven. Final decisions would still be governed by the overall situation of corporate organization and political power, even with these "consumer advocates" but such a step would be an improvement over the present state of affairs. Demanding that hearings be held at reasonable times and places so that working people could attend is another good step--a proposal that Fair Haven residents and the Environmental Offensive made at the time of the hearings on the U.I. towers. Truly democratic decision-making, however, will require basic changes in our economic system so that the profit interests and their "medicine men" no longer have all the power.

World Affairs

IRA: The Determined 'Fighting Irish' Live On

by Brad Blaney

Ed. note: In early December the government of Prime Minister Jack Lynch in Dublin threatened to suspend civil liberties throughout the Republic of Ireland. Lynch claimed that such a measure was necessary to deal with the "terroristic" activities of groups like the outlawed Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.) who seek to unite the north and south of Ireland and create a new social system. A veteran of the I.R.A. who now lives and works in New Haven expresses in the following article his thoughts about the I.R.A. This is the second of two articles.

I often think of O'Connell St. in Dublin in 1916 when I saw a long thin line, some in the green uniform of the Volunteers, others in the plain old equipment of the Citizens Army, some all bandaged and wounded and walking so melancholy through the long lines of khakied British soldiers. They were the brave few who had sparked the Easter uprising against British rule. They were melancholy but not downhearted. As they passed, to face prisons and firing squads, I heard the deep sound of the songs of many an Irishman before them: God save Ireland! Looking back at the Liffey River, I saw a soft rain begin to fall. I think too of James Joyce's saying that the River Liffey runs both ways through Dublin, and the only time it sheds a tear is when the rain hits it in the face. The Irish people are refugees in their own country.

The members of the Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.) are neither the outrageous gangsters the British have always believed them to be nor the saintly martyrs and patriots that many Irish claim. They are an organization of young Irishmen with many of the faults and virtues of the average young Irishman. Their unusual courage and unswerving idealism, however, set them apart from many young men of their age. The strength with which they endure both English and Irish jails shows that neither physical nor mental abuse can harm or intimidate them in any way. They display dedication and great courage in situations which break lesser men. Now, the renewed activities of the revolutionaries, as they are called, is causing great concern in London, Belfast, and Dublin. To an outsider, this concern might seem out of all proportion to the number of revolutionaries involved. But may I mention to you one I.R.A. man, Thomas McSweeney?

Alan S. Kay

Brad Blaney

In flaming fight, when man his man is facing,
And down the line ten thousand madly cheer,
And through our veins the blood goes hotly racing,
Then death's forgotten leaders all excel.
But let the strife through months of anguish lengthen,
And all is silence save our lowly sigh,
Be with us God, our frightened souls to strengthen
For so McSweeney taught us how to die.

The I.R.A. fights for freedom, not for the vanity of the world, not to have a fine conceit of themselves, not to be as bad or, as we say, as big as our neighbors. The I.R.A.'s inspiration is drawn from a deeper element of our national being. The self-development of the Irish is being stifled both individually and as a nation. If we don't go forward, we must go down. It is a matter of life and death. Struggle is our sole salvation.

The Few and the Many

If the whole nation stands with the I.R.A. now, we shall be grandly victorious. If only a few are faithfully found, they must be the most steadfast for being but a few. They stand for a right that is inalienable. A majority has no right to annul it, and no power to destroy it. Times may persecute, slay, or banish those who defend it, but the thing itself is indestructible. It does not need legions *to protect it nor genius to proclaim it*, though our poets have always glorified it, and the legions will ultimately acknowledge it. One man alone may vindicate it, but Ireland has never been reduced to just a single loyal son. She never will be. We have not survived the centuries to be conquered now.

The profound significance of the I.R.A. struggle is its deep spiritual appeal and the great need of a force as lofty and beautiful as the ideal of winning freedom. The I.R.A.'s work is a labor for human brotherhood. This labor imposes an obligation upon everyone to be true, the majority notwithstanding. He is called to a great charge who is called to resist the majority knowing that his victory will lead them to a dearer dream that any they have ever known.

He will fight for that ideal in obscurity, little heeded or understood, in humble places still undaunted, in high places seizing every vantage point, never crushed, never silent, never despairing, filling a few comrades with hope for all. And should those few sink in the struggle, the greatness of their ideal is proven in the first hour. As they fall, their country awakens to their dream. And he who inspired and sustained them is justified against the whole race. He who once stood alone against them, in the hour in which he falls he is the saviour of his race.

Tears

I shed a tear for you, dear land. And thinking of the Irish flag, I say to Mr. Prime Minister Jack Lynch in Dublin:

Take it down from the mast, you Irish traitors.
'tis a flag we Republicans claim.
It can never belong to "Free Staters,"
Who bring on it nothing but shame.
Leave it to those who are willing to uphold it
In war and in peace,
The men who intend to do killing
Until England's tyranny cease.

Poem
From a Vietnamese Warrior

On this land
Where each blade of grass is human hair
each foot of soil is human flesh
where it rains blood
hails bones
life must flower

Thoi Bao Ga

Reverend Uses Religion to Prey Upon the Poor

by Stephanie Ney

A "man of God" in Dallas, Texas, is using religion to exploit the poor of New Haven and other cities across the country. Rev. Ewing of the "Cathedral of Compassion" in Dallas has mailed into the Hill neighborhood a number of copies of his **Magazine of Prayer** addressed "To a Friend." The **Magazine of Prayer** is described as "the magazine that reaches the hearts of the people," but it spends most of its space trying to reach their pocketbooks by pushing Ewing's "God's Gold Book Plan." "God's Gold Book Plan" is rather easy to follow. The Plan simply consists of pledging to send Ewing money on a regular basis. In return Ewing promises that God--sometime or other, somehow or other, will send "the friend" blessings, particularly money. Here are some quotes from the **Magazine of Prayer**:

"God's financial blessings are being poured out on the Gold Book Plan."

"If you are believing God for a new car, better home, job or whatever it is, it makes no difference. That is up to you but take the harness off God...."

"After you mail your first page of your little Gold Book in with your first $4.00 pledge, start looking for a better car, better job, better home...."

"Now after you receive this beautiful little Gold Book, it has been prayed over for you, hold it in your hands and then put it with your other bills. Do you have any other little payment books like furniture, house payment, light bill, gas bill, or whatever bills you may have?....After you mail off God's $4.00, this is just once a month, that's $1.00 a week or $4.00 a month, then start paying your other bills."

An airmail postcard provided by Ewing reads: "Dear Rev. Ewing: I want God as my Financial Partner, Please send me God's Gold Book Plan."

Apparently many people take the Gold Book bait. Thousands attend Ewing's rallies in various cities and hundreds write in to the **Magazine of Prayer** telling of some long overdue "windfall" they received thanks to him. There has yet to appear a letter that asks the Reverend exactly how he uses all these payments. Ewing offers a dream of financial reward and punctuates his sales pitch with familiar Bible passages. He is a man of the cloth who claims to be spokesman for God and Jesus Christ.

Some of the "blessings" readers report to the Magazine are as follows:

"Just the other week I received a $337.00 blessing and I truly thank the Lord for it...I am sending my Gold Book Pledge of $10.00 and $10.00 extra."
JLT Memphis, TN.

"...God has answered a prayer request. I asked for a new car, and I now have a 1970 Malibu. Thank God....Please send another Gold Book...."
Mrs. A.S. New Orleans, LA

"...God has also blessed us with a 1966 Super Sports Chevrolet...."
R.T.C. Memphis, TN.

"...I have gotten a Hoover washing machine...."
S.B. Niagra Falls, N.Y.

"...a gold Benrus watch...."
O.D. Los Angeles, Calif.

The ***Magazine of Prayer*** has on occasion included photographs of orphaned children that the "Cathedral of Compassion" claims to be sponsoring. The few faces that appear are always the same ones, and one little boy, with a talent for dis-

playing a dazzling smile, appeared five times in one issue. Christmas time brought a seasonal issue in which Rev. Ewing, with sideburns and a new mod look, had a special holiday pitch:

"It will soon be Christmas and I've got 80 orphan children to buy Christmas for ...I'm going to ask you my Gold Book members to hurry and get your pledge in fast this month and if you could enclose a little extra, even if it is only a dollar extra it will help. Some could send $5.00 or $10.00 extra. Some day when we meet the Master you'll be so glad you helped on this and God will bless you."

Even though the photo pictures the same group of children, Rev. Ewing is probably well enough endowed to indeed "buy Christmas" and New Year's and every other holiday for his 80 orphans. Although there is no evidence that all these $4.00 installment payments ever reach any further than the Reverend's pocket, his squeezing money from the moneyless is the lesser of his evils. That in his world where money equals happiness, only Rev. Ewing's happiness is guaranteed, is tragic. But more tragic is the fact that his pseudo-religious gimmicks persuade people to waste their energies in hoping for a dream. They are diverted from attempting real solutions to their work, housing and health problems.

Making It in Hot-Dog Heaven

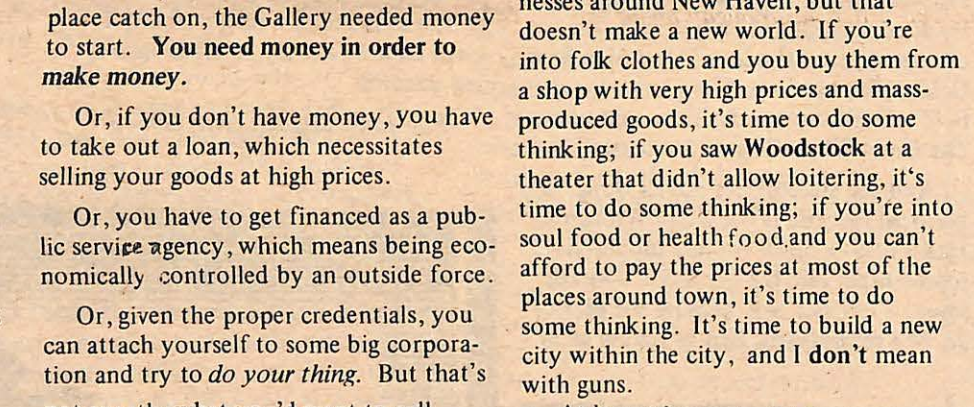
Independent Gallery Reopens

by Paul Bloom

Once upon a time, the Independent Gallery was located on Chapel Street, in a nice little rent-free store front owned by Yale University. It was an experimental community art gallery, open to everyone. Last June its founders graduated from Yale, and the storefront was reclaimed, to be used by Yale for absolutely nothing.

It took until December, but the Independent Gallery has finally re-opened, this time in a small shop at 136 Park Street. It is again functioning as a community gallery and trying to pay the rent. If the Gallery ever gets its head above water, it is going to start free workshops in photography, printmaking and furniture making.

The point of this article is partly to let people know that the Independent Gallery is open at 136 Park Street. It is also intended to make some notes on the *Independent Gallery's experiences in that Hot-Dog Heaven we call the Business World of America.*



Marshall Bergen

The Community Is Welcome at 136 Park. St.

No Place left for Small Shop

Downtown New Haven is filled with high rental storefronts and buildings used by Yale University. If you want to open up a shop but don't have much money--like the *Independent* Gallery-- then you have to get away from *downtown. If* you get away from downtown, you're not very visible, so you have to advertise--which again means spending lots of money.

As for low rent locations: State Street will soon be one large parking garage; lower State Street has become one large monument to Roche-Dingeloo, architects; Chapel Street, just past downtown, will soon become one large monument to Louis I. Kahn, architect; the George Street/ Crown Street business area long ago became high rise, *high rent*, apartment towers.

Get the picture? There is no place left to rent a small shop in New Haven. **That's what Redevelopment is all about.**

To compound this, America has always considered itself to be the perfect place *to start your own business. With a very non-business outlook on things, the people running the Independent Gallery* thought that they would be able to open a non-profit gallery without any high-level financing.

Not possible; between renovation, advance rent, and a few months to let the place catch on, the Gallery needed money to start. **You need money in order to *make money.***

Or, if you don't have money, you have to take out a loan, which necessitates selling your goods at high prices.

Or, you have to get financed as a public service agency, which means being economically controlled by an outside force.

Or, given the proper credentials, you can attach yourself to some big corporation and try to *do your thing.* But that's not exactly what you'd want to call setting up your own business.

So no matter how you slice it, in order to be a "self-made man" in Hot-Dog Heaven, **you have to be rich already!** or pawn your soul.

There are strong implications in all this. These experiences confirm some "radical" theories with some simple everyday facts. What they say is that *there is almost no way to start a "business" in America which is primarily an act of love and pleasure.* By business I mean doing something you want to do which also earns you a living.

There are a few people-oriented businesses around New Haven, but that doesn't make a new world. If you're into folk clothes and you buy them from a shop with very high prices and mass-produced goods, it's time to do some thinking; if you saw **Woodstock** at a theater that didn't allow loitering, it's time to do some thinking; if you're into soul food or health food and you can't afford to pay the prices at most of the places around town, it's time to do some thinking. It's time to build a new city within the city, and I **don't** mean with guns.

At least it's nice to think that it could happen.

Meanwhile, the Independent Gallery is located at 136 Park Street and open Tues.--Sat. from 9:30--5, and Thurs. until 9. Stop by and check us out, or bring in your own work.

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...IN YOUR HOTEL ROOM?
SOMETIMES, I REALLY LIKE BEING UNEMPLOYED!
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ON FILM

'Great White Hope' Takes Dive

by Harry Henderson

THE GREAT WHITE HOPE: directed by Martin Ritt; produced by Lawrence Turman; screenplay by Howard Sackler; starring James Earl Jones and Jane Alexander.

I attended the New Haven opening of **The Great White Hope**, at the York Square Cinema, and the first words flashed on the screen after the lights were dimmed were these: *much of what you will see here is true.* Somewhere off behind me I heard a chuckle and the voice of a black man add, *"However...,"* And that about sums it up.

The movie is based on a Broadway play which in turn was based loosely on the life of Jack Johnson, the first black heavyweight champion of the world. Johnson won the title in 1910 and held it against all comers in that period, the so-called Progressive Era, when white supremacy was staging its greatest comeback since slavery times.

The racist cry for a "white hope" to dethrone Johnson was not diminished by the fact that the champ regularly appeared in public with a white woman in tow. He was finally hounded out of the country by the authorities until he lost the championship in a fight in Havana. Most people think he threw the fight as part of a deal with the U.S. authorities so he could come home.

The significance of Jack Johnson today seems obvious, and not just for boxing. The "guardians of the public morals" can't do much these days about a black champ who is too outspoken (like Muhammed Ali) or who just plain refuses to smile (like the late great Sonny Liston). All they *can do is pray for a black hope who won't cause too much trouble out of the ring.*

But the film's strength is its weakness, and it never lives up to its material. Just as with the film **Isadora**, the attempt to make a film about the personal life of a symbol winds up giving the audience a distorted and unbelievable picture of that personal life and only the corniest, most conventional image of the symbol.

Great Performance

Yet it is an important film, for one reason– it is James Earl Jones' first starring role. Jones has appeared in supporting roles in movies in the past (**Dr. Strangelove, The Comedians**) but is best known as one of the most distinguished actors of the New York stage. His Othello of a few years ago impressed many viewers besides myself as being superior to Olivier's. Jones plays the part of the champ with a fascinating blend of ferocity, tenderness, and wit. Whether grinning for the media or resisting the adulation of some of his black supporters, Jones unfailingly gives the impression of a man trapped inside the symbol he has become. It is a great performance.

The performances of Jones and Jane Alexander as the champ's mistress almost make a wretched script believable by the sheer emotional force of their acting, but they are defeated by it in the end. In the last scenes, author Howard Sackler tries to get serious about Jack and the white woman he has given everything up for, and one suddenly realizes that their relationship is entirely unmotivated and unreal. The less said about the melodramatic theatrics that follow, the better. The viewer feels sour by the end of the picture, and not just because Jack throws the fight.

Shades of Golden Boy

The film lacks dramatic focus to an alarming degree. In fact, it often bears a suspicious relationship to a musical comedy. It's got starcrossed lovers, snappy dialogue, and an ending which will send 'em home crying if the music can't send 'em home humming.

Some spots would be naturals for songs: Jack in Budapest (I'm Me") waiting for his comeback; his white girlfriend telling those nasty racists why she loves her man ("You'll Never Understand"); *Jack's mama waiting for her boy to get out of jail ("Still a Little Boy to Me").* Some of the scenes are already choreographed like production numbers. For example, check out the victory ball in the black community after Jack wins the championship. Shades of **West Side Story**, **Golden Boy**, and the "Darktown Strutters Ball". Mark my words, in its next version, **The Great White Hope** will sing and dance.

And the stereotypes march along. My personal favorite is the Other Woman in Jack's life– a black woman supposedly representing one the the boxer's earlier loves. I like her best because she gets to do two stereotypes, first in purple satin as the original St. Louis Woman, and then in a highnecked blouse as the Church-going Girl from Home. Sometimes I thought I was watching a warmed-over **Porgy and Bess**, or King Vidor's **Hallelujah** of 1930. A veneer of racial militancy doesn't make **The Great White Hope** any more enlightening about the history of race relations than D.W. Griffith's white supremacist epic **The Birth of a Nation**, made in the years when the search was on for a white hope who could lick Jack Johnson.

The problem remains. Can Hollywood make a film about racism which isn't itself racist; that is whichdoesn't wind up simply dividing its audience on racial lines? A film of a few years ago, **Nothing But a Man**, showed that it can. However...,

Birth Control: Whose Job?

(continued from page 2)

fitted by a gynecologist and must be inserted before intercourse and remain in place 6 to 8 hours after intercourse. Each time intercourse is repeated, more cream or jelly must be inserted.

Foam or spermicidal jelly alone should not be used by women trying to avoid pregnancy. They are about 75% effective. Douching for cleansing the vaginal canal is not a form of birth control and will not wash away all sperm.

Rhythm is not having intercourse when you are likely to get pregnant. Coitus interruptus or withdrawal of the penis before sperm is emitted is like rhythm. They are equally uncertain– if you're lucky– they work!

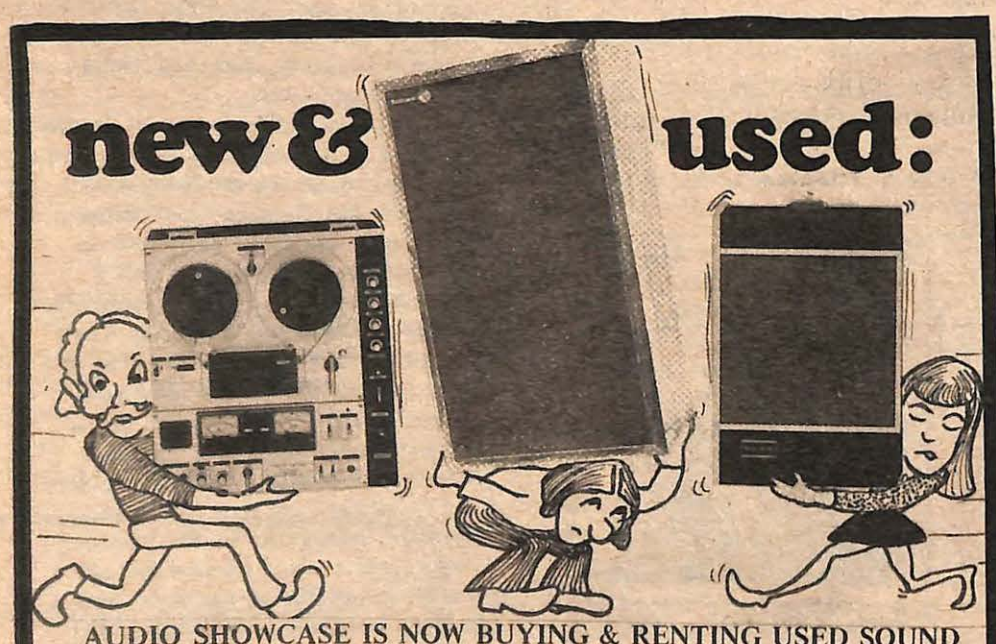
No Pill for Men

We could speculate about why no pill exists for men. Possible reasons could be that doctors who do the research are mostly men. Perhaps it's that the masculine ego considers the sperm to be holy or perhaps there is a scientific snag which prevents a male pill.

In any case, as women who bear the *unwanted babies and who have the abortions, we must assert our power.* Drug companies and doctors must be pressured to give us all the available facts about the products we use. And men must be made to feel as much of a responsibility for birth control as they so often take for fed control!

For more detailed birth control information, we urge women to write for the **Birth Control Handbook**, *McGill Student's Society, 3480 McTavish St., Montreal 112, Quebec. cost: $0.25.*

next issue: Abortion



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U.S. Disease: We Consume & Waste Away

The following are taken from Barry Weisberg, "The Politics of Ecology," Liberation Magazine, January 1970.

Today, in these United States, seven per cent of the world's population consume upwards of seventy per cent of the world resources; one-fourth of all steel, three-fifths of the world's cars, one-third of the world's surfaced roads, one-third of all electric power, etc. Planned waste and obsolescence motivates this pattern. We eat in one day the equivalent nutrition of a month for most of the world.

Every year industrial processes resulting from the burning of fossil fuels pours 140 million tons of pollutants into the atmosphere--the approximate equivalent in tonnage of the entire steel production of the U.S. in that year.

We produce five pounds of solid waste per person per day--amounting to more than seven million autos, 40 million tons of paper, 48,000 million cans, 26,000 million bottles and countless other "wastes." For a long time these artifacts worked on the earth's life support systems much as garbage works on the plumbing in your own house. They clogged up the plumbing of the earth, presenting problems for which corrective action was possible. This has changed.

Today the volume of waste produced in this society threatens our life support systems with destruction--with the basic alteration *of the chemistry of the atmosphere, the oceans and the life-supporting capacity of the land. The present crisis of the life support systems is no* longer simply one of pollution, for which *exist remedial solutions*, but of *destruction*, after which there can be *no* repair.

Hockey Fans 'Dig' Fights

by Art Fleischner

A New Haven Blades hockey game without a fight is like the Redevelopment Agency solving the local housing crisis -- both are highly unlikely.

The Blades' recent 4-3 victory over the Long Island Ducks had three major fights and the fans loved it. The skating, passing, checking, and goal-tending seemed to be a sidelight to the major attraction.

Shouts for Fights -- Not Goals

The only time all evening when spectators jumped up was when a fight started. Many even climbed the protective wire around the rink, looking like monkeys in a zoo as they scrambled for a better view.

Nary a yell or shout when a goal was scored, but let someone get checked into the boards with a resounding thud and the screams reverberated in the ancient arena.

L.I. Ducks' 'Baby Huey'

Long Island had a new player, big and mean-looking and an obvious target for abuse. "Hey cue-ball," people shouted, "Hey baldy." "Baby Hu--eey, can't you skate?" The fans didn't let up all night, even when the object of their scorn had his shirt ripped off in a fight and skated alone across the ice.

The Blades' bad boy is Kevin Morrison, a stockily built defenseman who just returned from a three game suspension. Every team is supposed to have a player throw his weight around and the fans love it when Morrison checks an opponent into the boards or knocks him to the ice.

Spectators -- Added Attraction

Watching men, women, and children scramble over seats and the people in front of them provided an additional show, even if they were moving to see a right uppercut.

Those of you who have gone to Blades hockey games before, know what to expect. For those of you who want to get an idea what the mood at the Arena is, you might try watching one of those old movies where they have all those hungry lions roaming around the arena.

King's Birthday Occasion To Renew Struggle

January 15, 1971, marks the anniversary of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. His death on April 4, 1968, in Memphis was tragic for all people and was marked by services and demonstrations in New Haven and all over the nation.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which King was

Patty Miller

president of, writes of him today, "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his life that one day this country may truly be called the 'land of the free.'"

Of his role in the vanguard of social change in this country they write, "In 1955, less than a year after the 1954 Supreme Court decision, black people of the city of Montgomery, Alabama broke the quiet of years of repression when they decided that a ride for freedom was a bit better than a segregated ride. Today, we all reminisce a movement that shook the moral fabric of American society, and people the world over read about a man who symbolized that movement and the vibrant determination of the people involved."

SCLC continues the struggle today. They are holding their third annual collection for future projects now. Their address is 334 Auburn Ave., N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Tommy Flowers Has Gone; The Play Should Go With Him

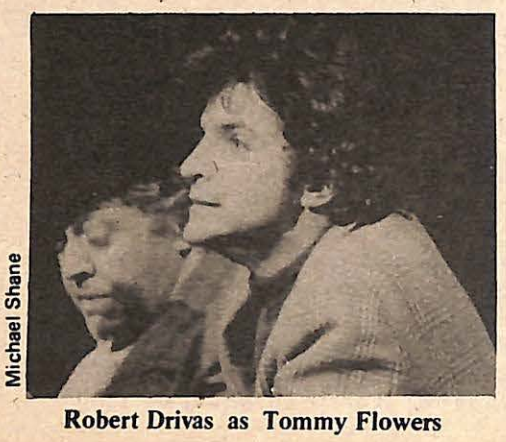
by Elizabeth Henderson

Where Has Tommy Flowers Gone?, the new show at the Yale Repertory Theatre, is obviously meant to play on our nostalgia for the days of Flower Power. But the Yale show is definitely more NOW, for "the college set," as the publicity goes.

Tommy Flowers, the play's hero, is a thirty-year-old ex-student, ex-actor from St. Petersburg, Florida, who has found a mission in life--bombing buildings in New York City. In the first act he blows up Lincoln Center and Bloomingdale's, and then he goes on to a whole string of other city landmarks and eating places.

Three long hours later, by the end of Act Two, Tommy has recited an endless list of the great cultural influences in his life from Wonder Woman to Madame Nhu, messed over three blond "chicks," in between boasts of his appetite for more, and somehow found himself in front of a firing squad. As the executioner slowly, oh, so slowly, loads his gun, old Tommy performs his last bit. He smears dark brown goo on his face and sinks to his knees for an Al Jolson rendition of "Mammy." Before going down for an operatically long death wriggle, Tommy also gives the audience a lesson on how to make a bomb.

I'll pass the lesson on to you. Here's the recipe: take the cliche-ridden writing of Terrence McNally, the tasteless direction of Larry Arrick, and mix them with the crassly opportunistic idea of what is relevant of "Artistic Director" Robert Brustein (who writes in a playbill message about the need to preserve institutions like the Yale Repertory Theatre so they can "do their civilizing work"), and you will quickly learn how to bomb in New Haven.



Michael Shane

Robert Drivas as Tommy Flowers

PORQUE EL MODERN TIMES

DISCONTINUO

LA PAGINA EN ESPANOL?

Modern Times publico la pagina en espanol con la esperanza de dar parte de la necesaria comunicacion para una lucha sobre el control de unas instituciones. Nosotros habiamos esperado que en un corto periodo de tiempo nosotros podriamos hacer amigos en la comunidad portorriquena, quienes usarian la pagina en espanol como una lucha por la igualdad de razones. No solamente esto dejo de ocurrir, pues despues de publicar la pagina en durante ocho meses nosotros hemos conseguido muy pocas criticas de como esta pagina habia sido aceptada. Quizas la falla fue causada porque este papel no era un papel portorriquena, sino que simplemente tuvo articulos en espanol los cuales fueron puestos en el final de este periodico.

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Events

Jan. 16, 23, 30, Sat.: New Haven Folk Society, Modern Folk, The Enormous Room, 211 Park St., $1.00, 8:30 p.m.-1:00 a.m.

Jan. 17, Sun.: "the edge of There" poetry reading by Emily Davidson. The Exit. 6:30-8:30. Sliding-scale donation, $.50-$1.50.

Jan. 17, Sun.:Rock, open electric music jamming. Bring own equipment. All performers invited. The Exit. 8:30p.m. $.50.

Jan. 17, Sun.: Film: "Billy Budd". The Grecian Urn for Young Adults. 323 Temple St. 8 p.m.

Jan. 17, 24, 31, Sun.:International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week. Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm Street, second floor, 8-ll p.m., 25¢.

Jan. 18,25, Mon.:Storytelling: "Dr. Seuss and Mother Goose" The Stetson Library Center in Dixwell. Parents are cordially invited to bring their youngsters. 10 a.m. Free.

Jan. 18, 19, Mon., Tues.: Winter Film Festival: "The Smallest Elephant in the World," "Mike Mulligan and His Steam-shovel," and "Big People, Little People." Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library. Mon, 10:45 a.m., Tues., 2:00, 3:30 p.m.

Jan. 18, 19, Mon., Tues.: Public Hearings on the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP), Hall of Records, 200 Orange St., 8 P.M.

Jan. 19, 26, Tues.: What is Women's Liberation?" Discussion series sponsored by the New Haven Women's Liberation. Unitarian-Universalist Church. 608 Whitney Ave. 8 P.M. For rides call 865-8593. For childcare call 389-6660

Jan. 19, 26, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7 p.m.

Jan. 19, 26, Tues.: Drama Workshop. All persons interested in acting, producing, directing, etc. are invited. First United Methodist Church. Third Floor. College and Elm Streets, enter through the Exit Coffeehouse.

Jan. 19, Tues.: Dwight Concerned Citizens Meeting. Troup Middle School, Edgewood Ave., 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 20, Wed.: Premier of Julius Caesar, Lincoln Theater, 8 p.m. Proceeds to go to the Free Food Program, the first project of People's Committee of New Haven, formed to assist Panthers in organizing the community.

Jan. 20, Wed.:Evening of songs and talk with the Unified Family. A disciplined combination of science, religion and philosophy as a way of life. The Exit, 9 p.m. FREE.

Jan. 20, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinners. Bring something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6:30 p.m.

Jan. 20, 27, Wed.: Environmental Action Group Meeting. Room 12, Dwight Hall. High Street between Chapel and Elm Streets. 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 20, Wed.:Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation Monthly Board Meeting. Open to neighborhood, 339 Grand Ave. 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 21, Thurs.: The Free School; General Meeting to start new courses or groups and to let people know what courses have room for new members. 211 Park. St. 6:30 p.m.

Jan. 21, 28, Thurs.: Yale Women's Alliance, Room 301, Hall of Graduate Studies, York St., (across from Wall) Open to all Women. 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 21, 28, Thurs.: Homosexuality Discussion Group Weekly Meeting. Common Room, Dwight Hall, High St. 9:00 p.m.

Jan. 21, 28, Thurs.: "Contingency" Jazz. The Enormous Room. 211 Park St. 8:30 - 11:30 p.m. 50¢.

Jan. 21, Thurs.:'Sports and Scenery' by Mr. Merrill Augustus. New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St. All persons 60 and over invited. 1:00 p.m.

Jan. 22, 29, Fri.: The Blades of Bluegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass. The Enormous Room. 211 Park St. $1.00 8:30 - 12 p.m.

Jan. 22, Fri.: Christian Community Action Open meeting and pot luck supper. 168 Davenport Avenue. 6-10 p.m. For further information call 777-7848.

Jan. 22, 29, Fri.: New Haven Senior Center Book Discussion Group. Bring or buy lunch. 294 Cedar St., 10:45 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. All people 60 and over invited.

Jan. 22, Fri.: Social with talk on "The Social Services by the Housing Authority" by Miss Emily Wilson. There will be a question and answer period. New Haven Senior Center 294 Cedar St. All persons 60 and over invited. 1 p.m.

Jan. 22, Fri.: Folk music with "Randy Burns" The Exit. 9 p.m. $1.50.

Jan. 22, 23, Fri., Sat.: NARCO statewide conference. 216 Congress Ave. Open to all interested. Call 777-7387 for further details. All day from 8:30 a.m. each morning.

Jan. 23, Sat.: Urban encounter. Christian Community Action. 168 Davenport Ave. For time and further information call 777-7848.

Jan. 24, Sun.: Skating Party. The Grecian Urn for young adults. Skating at Edgewood Skating Rink. 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 25, 26, Mon., Tues.: Winter Film Festival: "Madeline's Rescue", "The Little Red Lighthouse," "Lentil." Children's Room New Haven Free Public Library. Mon. 10:45 a.m., Tues., 2:00, 3:30 p.m.

Jan. 27, Wed.: Films: Buster Keaton, W.C. Fields, Charlie Chaplin. The Exit. 9 p.m. FREE.

Jan. 28, Thurs.: The Free School: Covered Dish Supper with games. 211 Park St. 6:30 p.m.

Jan. 28, Thurs.: "Gardens in Italy, Switzerland, England, and Germany" by Mrs. Austin Lowe. New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St. All persons 60 and over invited. 1 p.m.

Jan. 29, Fri.: Social with talk and demonstration on "Photography" by Miss Linda Lerner. New Haven Senior Center. 294 Cedar St. 1 p.m.

Jan. 30, Sat.: Rock with Jim Ground. The Exit. 9 p.m. $1.50.

Jan. 31, Sun.: Original Rock. The Exit. 9 p.m. $1.50.

Jan. 31, Sun. Buffet dinner with celluloid parables. The Grecian Urn for young adults 323 Temple St. 8 p.m.

Modern Times will publish events. Send them to 441 Chapel St. or phone them to 562-2510.

NOTICE

Bill Crawford and Rufus are alive and well in Calif. A Rufus comic book is out. It is called "High-Flying Funnies - COMIX & stories" and is being distributed for 50 cents by the Print Mint - 830 Folger Ave. Berkeley, Cal. 94710.

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Fair Haven: Wil-mor's, Grand-James; Marie's, Grand-Lloyd; Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Grand-James; Sal's Sandwich Shop, 188 Grand; Lennie's Mkt., St. John's-Chestnut; Pequot Drug, Grand-East Pearl.

Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Bread & Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Paraphernalia, 152 Orange.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Anthony's, Howard-Sylvan; Orchard Pharmacy, cor. Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Espada Variety, Washington-Cedar; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch.

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Cosey Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Pl.-Elm St.; Paceoni's Pharmacy, 207 Orange Ave.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, cor. Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy; J. Hines Morning Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe; Whitlock's, Broadway.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Truhart's News Service, High-Elm; Independent Art Gallery, Park near George.